The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 32.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Andrew Johnson made a short speech in Memphis on Saturday evening to a crowd that called him out.

—Brevet Brigadier General William Hays, United States army, died at Fort Independence Mass., on Sunday.

—The Pope on Saturday gave audience to a number of Americans, including members of the family of the late Gen. Lee.

—At Indianapolis, on Sunday, a boy about ten years old, a son of Baggage Master McClosky, was instantly killed by a backing freight train near the depot.

—Joseph O. Eaton, a celebrated portrait painter, well known throughout the country, died at Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday. He was formerly a resident of Cincinnati.

—There was a very destructive fire in the Shaker settlement of New Lebanon, N. Y., on Saturday. Eight buildings were destroyed, the largest of which was worth $40,000.

—John Fisse, assignee of the People's Savings Institution of St. Louis, has sued the bondsmen of Edmund Muerfel, the defaulting cashier, for $50,000, the amount of his bond.

—John McCormick, one of the wealthiest citizens of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was murdered in his store last Friday night, for money. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

—The firm of Martin Landberger & Co., of Philadelphia, recently suspended, proposes to liquidate their liabilities by paying thirty-six per cent. cash and sixty-four per cent. in bonds and stocks of the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad Company.

—Mrs. John Graback, of Kearney Junction, Neb., on Friday morning, killed a little step-daughter, aged four or five years, by knocking the child down and jumping upon her with her feet, in a fit of anger. The woman tried to poison the child some time ago, but failed.

—A boiler in the file factory of Louis Hock, in St. Louis, exploded with terrific force on Saturday, utterly demolishing the boiler and engine-room, fatally scalding and burning Wm. Hofman, seriously injuring Wm. Seltzer, the engineer, and slightly wounding Gustave Oheim and Louis Hock, the proprietor.

—The majority report of the Arkansas Investigation Committee was received in Little Rock on Saturday with general rejoicing. Cannons were fired, and the people were generally enthusiastic. One hundred guns were fired at Pine Bluff and five hundred at Hot Springs on the reception of the news.

—By the explosion of a boiler in a sawmill at Germantown, Ohio, Peter Schneider was instantly killed and six others badly wounded, two of whom will probably die. Portions of the building and machinery were blown a distance of several hundred feet. The accident is attributed to low water in the boiler.

—The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland has presented Rev. Jos. Richey, rector, and Rev. G. B. Perry, assistant, of Mt. Calvary church, in Baltimore, to Bishop Whittingham, on a charge of using prayers for the dead involving the doctrine of Purgatory. The act complained of was the reading of a commendatory prayer for the dying at the burial service of the late Rev. J. B. Marss.

BRIDGEVILLE, PA.

A Visitor's Observations—Evidences of Thrift—Election Gossip—Gathering of Teachers—The Beaux and Belles out in Force.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BRIDGEVILLE, PA., February 3, 1875.

On last Saturday we had the pleasure of paying a visit to the thriving village of Bridgeville. This town is situated on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, about midway between Pittsburgh and Canonsburg. The spirit of improvement is abroad in this place, as is shown by the addition of some fine dwellings, and we predict not long hence Bridgeville will take its place amo ng the important points.

The Spring Elections.

The spring elections are being extensively discussed. Yet we are chagrined at the absurd ideas and trivial evidence adduced by many individuals who, we know are possessed of fine talents. If those who do not claim to be original thinkers would adopt the sentiments of your journal, they would stand on a firmer basis of thought.

Teachers' Institute.

We also attended the Institute at school house No. 2, in South Fayette township. The day being pleasant, and the sleighing good, quite a large and appreciative audience had assembled to enjoy a literary treat. I think I never saw so fine a crowd anywhere, and I am certain no other crowd of people could conduct themselves as they did. There was quite a fashionable display of dry goods and jewelry. The blooming beauties of the surrounding country—and there is a goodly number—were all out in their Sunday best, and their smiles gladdened the hearts of the impressible "swains."

The usual routine of class drills was gone through, with credit to pupil and teacher. The literary exercises of the scholars were excellent, and are not often surpassed in schools of high pretentions. The audience was delighted with them. Indeed the whole forenoon exercises were delightful and enjoyable throughout, and the teachers may well feel proud of success. The patrons, too, have reason to congratulate themselves that their children are under the care and instructions of so faithful and efficient a teacher as Miss Slater.

Prof. Jas. Kelso then gave a very fine address to the Institute. His chief points were: "The importance of education. The responsibility of parents and teachers. A hearty co-operation of both was needed to insure success." In further illustrating his many good points, the venerable Samuel Collins, of Bridgeville, was called on, and responded. His address was full of facts gathered from the past—a review of the rise and progress of our common school system during the last forty years. The longer he lived the more deeply was he impressed with the fact that we could not educate too much intellectually or morally. His remarks to the parents and teachers on their responsibilities resting upon them were well received. His appeal to the children and youth was tender and touching. Not a word was wanting to evince his earnestness and show his enthusiasm in the cause he so eloquently represented.

At noon a bounteous repast was served up by the ladies of the vicinity. When we saw the many beautiful cakes and pies we felt like exclaiming, oh! for a thousand months, and as many stomachs! that we might do justice to the occasion. About the happiest men were the Board of Directors. It was really astonishing to see how much "grub" those individuals destroyed. They did not eat any more than they could hold. But they might as well have finished their dinner, for there was plenty. Of the afternoon we have but little to say in the way of praise. The performances of the teachers were, with two or three exceptions, very good. The cause of education should be dear to every heart—the aim of the teachers should be high and noble—petty jealousies, envy and and dishonorable rivalries should not be tolerated. The profession now stands second to none in point of influence—let us not lower it; rather let us elevate it by every honorable means possible. M. L. S.

STATE BREVITIES.

BEAVER COUNTY is not blessed with a debt.

THE Corry Grange has given $5,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers.

THE citizens of Bridgewater and Rochester want a free bridge over the Big Beaver.

BEAVER is to have coal gas—the papers can't furnish a supply equal to the demand.

FREDERICK BROWNMILLER, aged 15, of Hamburg, accidently ran a fork into his eye, completely destroying the sight.

TRAMPS dug the cellar and quarried all the stone for the new alms house at Lancaster. No tramp can get anything to eat there without first doing an hour's work.

A PHOENIXVILLE man, who was given a box of pills with directions to take one every hour, until they were all gone, was called away from home immediately afterwards and forgot to take the box with him. He was absent eight hours, and when he returned he took eight pills at one gulp to make up for lost time. And here we draw a veil.

MR. MILLER, the Johnstown sewing machine man, who was charged on the oath of a Westmoreland county farmer named Sigler with the crime of adultery, has been fully vindicated by having the indictment ignored by the Grand Jury of that county, and by the conviction of Sigler for assault with intent to kill as well as for attempted robbery. The latter has not yet been sentenced.

AND now comes a Boston girl who wants the new undergarment called "prima," because it is the first to be put on. All right; and moveover, the girl who dons it will become a prima donner.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Steamboat Bill Discussed In the Senate.

A Bill to Provide for the Counting of the Electoral Votes for President.

Report of the Arkansas Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1875.

SENATE.

Credentials of Senator Randolph.

The credentials of Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, were presented, read and filed.

Railway Aid.

MR. SHERMAN presented a memorial of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in favor of granting the aid asked for by the Texas Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Memorial from Senator-elect Pinchback.

MR. WEST (La.) presented a memorial from P. B. S. Pinchback, asking action on his claim for admission to a seat in the Senate. Referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee.

The Presidential Election Bill.

MR. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the Senate bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and also a concurrent resolution to amend the twenty-second joint rule, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. So ordered.

MR. MORTON also reported from the same committee a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising therefrom. Placed on the calendar.

MR. MORTON gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill on Monday next.

The bill provides that both Houses of Congress shall meet together at one o'clock on the last Wednesday in January next succeeding the meeting of the Electoral College, and be presided over by the President of the Senate. One teller shall be appointed by the Senate and two by the House, and they shall receive from the presiding officer the certificates as they are opened, and after reading them aloud, shall make a list of votes as they appear from the certificates. The result of the count and the names of the persons, if there is any election, shall then be announced by the President of the Senate. If, however, upon the reading of any of the certificates any question shall be raised in regard to the counting of votes therein certified, the Senate shall withdraw to its chamber, and each house shall decide upon the question raised. No electoral vote or vote from any State to the counting of which objections have been made shall be objected, except by an affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted, they shall immediately reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted, and any other question pertinent to the object for which the two houses are assembled may by submitted and determined in like manner.

The second section of the bill provides that if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate purporting to be a certificate of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in any State, all such returns shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when assembled to count the votes, and that return shall be counted which the two Houses acting separately shall decide to be the true and valid return.

The remaining sections of the bill limit each Senator and Representative to ten minutes each on speaking on any one question, provide that after such debate has lasted two hours, the majority of each house may direct the main question to be put without further debate, and provide that the joint meeting of the two Houses shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result announced; but it shall be competent for either house acting separately in the manner hereinbefore provided to take a recess not beyond ten o'clock next morning.

Bills Introduced and Reported.

MR. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Decatur, Neb. Referred.

MR. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on a bill for the protection of the United States Custom House in Louisville, Ky. Referred.

MR. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the Senate bill to organize the territory of Colorado, with a written report, recommending that further consideration of the bill be postponed until the second Monday in December next. So ordered.

The National Bank Bill.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the amendments of the Senate to the bill amending the National Bank act and fixing the compensation of National Bank Examiners, and asking a committee of conference thereon.

The request was agreed to, and Messrs. Scott, Morrill (Vt.) and Bayard were appointed members of the conference committee on the part of the Senate.

Bills on the Calendar.

The Vice President then called for business on the calendar, and several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed.

Schurz's Louisiana Resolution.

MR. SARGENT moved that the balance of the day be assigned for the consideration of bills on the calendar, and at the close of the session the resolution of Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution be taken up, in order that it might be unfinished business on Monday, when he thought he would be able to address the Senate.

The Steamboat Bill.

MR. CHANDLER objected, and moved to take up the House bill to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 16.

The reading of the bill, which was commenced last session, was concluded.

MR. BOUTWELL opposed its passage, and was followed by MR. CONKLING, who said he well understood the nature and persistence of that lobby which even now was in this chamber to urge this bill. He understood the force of that lobby, which purchased a newspaper to pour out abuse on Senators who opposed the bill. It was not a great while ago that a vessel went down in Long Island Sound, and the newspaper to which he referred said the loss of so many lives then was chargeable to him (Conkling). At the proper time he would assign his reason for voting against it. He would like to have some Senator who favored this bill make a statement of the defects of the present law and show where the proposed charges would be beneficial.

MR. MORTON said the men who were favoring this bill were not paid lobbyists, but men of character, some from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and other places. It had not been prepared by politicians, but by experts. The changes proposed were important, and many of them vital.

Pending the discussion MR. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Bills from the House.

The Chair laid before the Senate a number of bills from the House, among them the Civil Rights bill, which was read the first time.

MR. DAVIS objected to its second reading to-day, but at the request of MR. EDMUNDS, withdrew his objection, that the bill might be read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so referred.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Portraits on Greenbacks.

MR. BUTLER introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether portraits of living persons have been engraved for the purpose of printing them on notes or currency of the United States.

Report on Affairs in Arkansas.

MR. POLAND made a majority report from the committee appointed to investigate affairs in Arkansas. The committee conclude their report as follows: The new Constitution we regard as republican in form, and in many respects an improvement upon that of 1868. The committee are satisfied that the Convention to frame a Constitution and the Constitution itself were voted for and are satisfactory to the majority of voters and people of the State. The State officers were certainly elected by a majority of the votes cast, and we think by a majority of the votes in the State. The condition of the State has been as peaceful since the new Government was inaugurated as it ever has been. The mass of the people on both sides are inclined to peace and good government and to allow the enjoyment of their legal rights, but there is a class of men, the outgrowth of the former state of society, who delight in disturbing and depriving the colored people and Northern people of their rights. These are young men who cannot be restrained. This class of men, together with the general custom of carrying deadly weapons, another legacy of barbarism, are the real causes of violence and bloodshed. The changes caused by the war, giving freedom and political equality to the colored people, are not well relished by the Southern people; but most of them would do nothing to disturb them. But the class to which we have alluded feel that they may invade the rights of colored men, especially in any political quarrel, and that their offenses will be winked at. We are satisfied that the true prosperity of the Southern States depends more upon just and stern dealing by them with this lawless class of men than any other cause. Arkansas probably presents no different condition from that of the other cotton States where the political control has passed into the hands of the class who ruled before the war. The people of every State have the right to make their own Constitution to suit themselves, provided it be republican in form and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and the National Government has not authority to deprive them of that right. The election held for the ratification of the Constitution was under the form of law, and the officers who conducted it acted under appointment and under official oaths, and although we regard all as defective, however, being prescribed by the Convention instead of the Legislature, still we believe they are entitled to be regarded differently from mere voluntary meetings held under the pretense of legal authority.

The committee do not recommend any action by Congress or by any Department of the General Government in regard to the State Government in Arkansas. This report is signed by Messrs. Poland, Scofield, Sayler and Sloss. The other member of the committee—Mr. Ward, of Illinois—presents his views in opposition to the report, and concludes by proposing the following resolution:

That James Brooks, having been by the people of Arkansas elected to the office of Governor of said State, under the Constitution of 1868, for a period of four years ending in January, 1877, and said Constitution never having been legally overturned or abrogated, and being still in force, he is the lawful Governor of said State of Arkansas."

Postal Telegraph.

MR. PARKER introduced a bill for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Referred. This is the Postal Telegraph bill of last session.

An Investigation.

MR. WILLIAMS offered a resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to inquire into the expenditures in the Western Judicial District of North Caroling since 1872, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Memorials.

MR. BLAND presented a memorial of the Missouri Legislature for the improvement of the Gasconade river. Referred.

MR. WOODWORTH presented a memorial from Youngstown, Ohio, in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

Public Buildings.

MR. COX (N. Y.) offered a resolution for information as to the materials used and labor performed on public buildings by the late Supervising Architect of the Treasury, &c. Referred.

Bills Reported.

Bills were reported by MR. COBURN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, ordered printed, recommitted, including bills to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinac as a National park, and to provide for the sale of the Fort Wilkins military reservation in Michigan.

River Improvements.

MR. SAWYER introduced a bill to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in Wisconsin.

The Hennepin Canal.

The Hennepin Canal bill was then taken up.

Messrs. MCCLEARY, COTTON, and WILSON (Iowa) favored the passage of the appropriation, and Messrs. HOLMAN and DAWES opposed it.

MR. HOLMAN thought it was the initial "job" of the session, the present measure which would in the end take hundreds of millions of dollars from the Government. If this scheme stood by itself, it would have but little support in the House. It would only get such support on account of other schemes that were linked to it.

MR. BURCHARD stated his belief that the construction of the proposed canal by the route proposed would cost from twenty to twenty-five million dollars. He advocated an amendment that would leave the survey and location of the route to the Engineer Department before any expenditure of money was made, but he was opposed to the passage of the bill in any shape in view of the condition of the Treasury, and even though his own district might be benefited by it.

MR. HAWLEY (Ill.), who has charge of the bill, replied to the arguments made against it. He was astonished that his colleague (Burchard) should oppose it and should intimate that Illinois did not ask for it in the face of the fact that the Legislature of Illinois had this week passed resolutions instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote and use their influence in favor of the bill. Everybody in the Northwest, so far as he knew, was in favor of the measure except his colleague, and he thought that in opposing it he failed in his duty, and did not represent the people of his district. He hoped the bill would pass, and he was sure it ought to pass.

MR. MAYNARD supported the bill, and expressed his regret at having heard the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reiterating the argument often made by him before, that the Government had no money for such work. The people had the money enough for anything that was necessary to be done, and had no money for anything that was not necessary to be done.

At the close of the discussion MR. GUNCKEL moved to lay the bill on the table.

Pending the motion, the Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Garfield, Starkweather and Archer as a committee of conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The Senate amendments to the bill as to fees of United States clerks, marshals and attorneys were acted on, and a committee of conference appointed, and the House adjourned.

A Tribute to Gen. Butler.

A beautiful bouquet was placed on Gen. Butler's desk this morning, and remained till adjournment, with a card attached, on which was written: "Justice for all is equality before the law. The country owes you its gratitude. From a friend in New York."

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 7, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.46	4	74	N. E.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.23	11	79	N. E.	Lt. snow.
9 P. M.	30.16	10	68	N.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.25.
Mean Thermometer, 8.
Highest Thermometer, 14.
Lowest Thermometer, 3.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo—Light snow, thermometer 16; Cincinnati, O., clear, thermometer 14; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 18; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 6; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 7; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 15; Louisville, Ky., fair, thermometer 14; Memphis, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 25; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 22; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 6; Pittsburgh, Pa., foggy, thermometer 10; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 34; St. Louis, light snow, thermometer 12; St. Paul, clear, thermometer *15; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 32; Yankton, D. T., cloudy, thermometer *1; Ft. Gibson, threatening, thermometer 27; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 1.

*Below zero.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 8, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, falling barometer, northeasterly winds, threatening weather, and possibly snow, with lower temperatures, but clearing away in the former section, with northwest winds.

Serious Railway Accident.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—As the eastern bound express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad passed a point a mile and a half this side of the Sage river, one hundred and fifteen miles from St. Louis, at four o'clock this morning, it encountered a broken rail, and the smoking car, one passenger coach and a sleeper jumped the track, and slid partly down the embankment, badly wrecking two of them and more or less injuring some twenty persons, but none seriously.

To Cook Tripe.

There are many people whose palates reject tripe; and we do not wonder they do, when they can only obtain the leathery affair known as pickled tripe, which cooks try to disguise by frying in batter. But fresh tripe which has never seen vinegar, is quite another thing. Cut the tripe (the honeycomb is the most tender part) into pieces about five inches long by four wide. Place them on the stove in just enough hot water to cover them. Cut up six or seven onions in fine shavings, adding them to the tripe. Let the water simmer slowly away. Then add a dip made of good milk thickened with flour, a generous piece of butter, salt and pepper. Let them all boil up two or three times and you will have a dish delicate and tender enough for—I was going to say a queen, but I'll name a better—any American lady.

ANNIE R. WHITE, in *Western Rural*.

SECOND EDITION

LOUISIANA.

A Compromise Proposed to Adjust the Political Troubles.

Democratic Indignation Meeting---Protest from the McEneryites.

Conservative Caucus on the Proposed Compromise.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—In the Conservative caucus last night the debate on the compromise was kept up until after midnight. The proposition under consideration was that the Conservatives should have a majority of about ten in the House, and that the past action of the Kellogg Government should not be inquired into. The vote stood thirty-eight in favor of this compromise to twenty-seven against it. After this vote Speaker Wiltz, it is stated, tendered his resignation, and Governor McEnery, who was present by courtesy, said that, from this action of the caucus, it was evident to him that it was time to lower the Democratic banner, and he therefore wished to retire.

The Proposed Compromise.

The following is the Congressional Committee's proposition for the adjustment of the Louisiana troubles:

WHEREAS, It is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the general election in this State in 1872, the action of the Returning Board in declaring and promulgating the results of the general election in the month of November last, and the organization of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of January last, such adjustment being deemed necessary to the re-establishment of peace and order in the State.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, members of the Conservative party, and claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that their certificates of election have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives to the arbitrament of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye, and Samuel S. Marshall, members of the Congressional Committee now in New Orleans, who are hereby authorized to examine and determine the same upon the equities of the several cases, and when such award shall be made, we hereby severally agree to abide by the same, and such of us as may become members of the House of Representatives under this arrangement hereby severally agree to sustain, by our influence and votes, the joint resolution hereinafter set forth, and the undersigned claiming to have been elected Senators from the Eighth and Twenty-second Senatorial Districts hereby agree to submit their claims to the foregoing award and arbitrament, and in all cases to abide by the results of the same; and the undersigned, holding certificates of election from the Returning Board, hereby severally agree that upon the coming in of the award of the foregoing arbitrators they will, when the same shall have been ratified by the report of the Committee on Elections, and the qualifications of the body in session at the State House claiming to be the House of Representatives, attend the sittings of said House, for the purpose of adopting said report, and if said report shall be adopted and the members embraced in the foregoing report shall be seated, then the undersigned severally agree that immediately upon the adoption of said report they will vote for the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Doubts have existed and still exist as to the result of the election in this State in the month of November, 1872, and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged, and is true, a portion of this State believed, that the result of the election for members of the House of Representatives and for Treasurer in the month of November last was illegally determined and promulgated by the Returning Board, and

WHEREAS, These doubts, allegations and belief have tended greatly to disturb the public mind and unsettle confidence, and injuriously to affect the material interests of the State, and

WHEREAS, It is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected; therefore,

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government claiming to have been elected in 1872, and known as the "Kellogg Government," or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official act, and that henceforth will accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State; and that the House of Representatives, as to its members, as constituted under the action of the Returning Board, W. A. Wheeler, Wm. P. Frye and Samuel S. Marshall, shall remain without change, except by the resignation of members, until a new general election; and that the Senate, as heretofore organized, shall remain unchanged except so far as that body may itself make changes on contests.

This proposition was discussed in caucus, but no definite action was taken by the Conservatives. The impression is made that members of the Kellogg House will accept no compromise. A resolution introduced yesterday into the Kellogg House inviting absent members to return, and pled ging co-operation in all constitutional measures of reform, produced considerable disorder, and finally resulted in no quorum. A renewal of the subject of compromise to-day was the occasion of the greatest disorder, which has not before prevailed since January 4th.

Protest Against the Proposed Compromise.

A mass meeting at Clay Statue, on Canal street, was held to protest against a compromise with Kellogg, was presided over by Dr. E. Warren Brickell. The meeting was addressed by Judge Manning, E. J. Ellis, H. N. Ogden, Gov. Jno. McEnery and Hon. J. A. Wilkinson. The following preamble and resolutions, endorsed by the Committee of Seventy, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana have assumed the proportions of a great national issue, and

WHEREAS, The question of Constitutional liberty in the United States involves the most sacred rights of the people in a State, and

WHEREAS, Any compromise with the usurpation of Kellogg, whereby he or his Government could obtain any recognition on the part of the people of Louisiana, would be to condone an unparalleled crime, and to acquiesce in the arbitrary, illegal and oppressive acts whereby constitutional liberty has been imperilled, and

WHEREAS, It is our duty to our people and country to exist, and never to cease to resist, by all the legal and political means in our power, the consummation of these outrages, and

WHEREAS, For the first time in all the weary years of our struggle for the rights of self-government, the people of the entire Union have paused to listen to the story of our wrongs and to hear our warning cries, and their strong voices, full of sympathy, encouragement and support, reach us, and bid us be firm and patient, and urge us not to yield, they promise the speedy and total overthrow of our usurpers and oppressors, and the restoration of our rights and liberties, and

WHEREAS, We are admonished by the graves of our fathers and by the memories of the sufferings in the cause of liberty that it is our duty to suffer in the same holy cause now, therefore be it

Resolved, That we repudiate as being treasonable any action on the part of any of the Representatives or Senators elected by the Conservative people of Louisiana looking to the recognition of Kellogg, the usurper, either directly or indirectly, or of any portion of his usurping Government, which in effect would condone the unparalleled infamy done to the people of Louisiana by Federal military power on the 4th of January, 1875.

Resolved, That in entering into any compromise, bargain, arrangement or adjustment with the usurper Kellogg, and those who uphold or depend on him, the Representatives, Senators or others elected by the Conservative people of Louisiana have forgotten that they are servants, with limited functions, and have now boldly usurped a great interest and prerogative of the people, their masters, and that no such bargain, compromise, arrangement or adjustment is binding on the people, and will not be tolerated by them.

Resolved, That we will tell these men whom we elected to represent us, and whom we have trusted, that we desire no compromise with the Kellogg usurpation; that we demand and will agree to nothing less than the reinstatement of the legally elected Legislature, as it stood on the 4th of January, when United States soldiers entered its portals to eject the lawful representatives of the people, and that they must be reinstated unpledged and untrammeled, save by the sanction of their official oaths and fealty and the duty they owe to the country and their constituents; that we call upon our brave fellow citizens of all parishes in the State to assemble in mass convention to join with us in uttering this solemn protest against the proposed action of those Senators and Representatives who, forgetful of their duty or blinded by false consideration, would undo all the results of our heroic efforts and surrender the struggle for rights and liberties which we hold dearer than life.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—At the investigation of the Congressional Committee, the following witnesses were called by the Conservatives:

Lieut. Edward A. Belger, Third infantry, sworn—Was stationed at Alexandria, arrived there on the 10th of October; the troops under my command were stationed in the Court House yard, and are still stationed in the town of Alexandria; was present on the day of election, and noticed that in Alexandria the election was in every way a quiet one; has observed no evidence of hostility in the community to the General Government; the election was held in the Court House.

Dr. Alfred Duperior resides in the parish of Iberia; voted for General Grant, and in the election of 1872 canvassed the parish for Governor Kellogg; shortly after the war Grant had many supporters in the parish; much of the present trouble is attributed to bad legislation, monopolies burdening the people having been created.

Andrew J. Gordon, colored—Has lived three years in St. Mary's parish; is a man of education and teaches a colored public school; voted the Compromise ticket at the last election, and anterior to that the Republican ticket; does not know of any instance of violence to negroes; the only intimidation practiced was that by negro leaders; the election was free and fair; when the troops came the negroes said they were sent to see how they were going to vote, and if they did not vote the Republican ticket would know the reason why; it was also said that every one voting the Compromise ticket would be arrested; there was never any apprehension on the part of Republican clubs, and they express their opinions without restraint; after supporting the Compromise movement witness' scholars were taken away from him. (To Mr. Frye.) St. Mary's parish ought to give on a fair count from 1,500 to 1,800 Republican majority; in 1872, Grant and Kellogg were only returned 125 majority, because the vote was fraudulently manipulated by Warmoth.

Edward Jonas testified—Is from Quincy, Ills.; was in the Federal army; has resided here since 1869; is now a Republican, and has been received socially as every where else; there has been no desire evinced to ostracise witness socially; it is here as everywhere else; as far as witness' experience goes, a man's character decides his social status; the election was fair and free.

Henry Ware—Resides in Iberville parish; engaged in planting after the war; his sympathies were with honest Republicans, at the election of 1872 voted for Kellogg and Grant; had many supporters in the parish; of three or four to one; the officials there have been for several years past inefficient and untrustworthy; in some instances it is admitted by the better and more intelligent of both races that changes are necessary, appointments have been made, it appears, to cover and protect defaulting officials and prevent them from being brought to justice; this has caused much dissatisfaction even among Republicans; the relations of the races were amicable. Touching a disposition on the part of the planter to defraud the laborer, witness affirmed that the imputation thrown upon the former by Major Merrill, in his testimony, was wholly unjust. The late election in Iberville parish was full, fair and free. (To Mr. Frye.) It was a peaceable election in my parish; in 1872 it gave Grant and Kellogg over 1,200 majority; the former Returning Board threw out the parish on the ground that colored people were intimidated by whites, but that was all "stuff."

Judge John Young, sworn—Is a Conservative member of the Legislature from Claiborne parish; the election of 1872 was undoubtedly favorably to the whites. He testified to the general quiet of the parish in which he lived, the friendly relations of the races, and the fact that no one, so far as he knew, had been driven from the parish on account of politics.

Allen Thomas, sworn—Is from Ascension; when the election came off I was a candidate for the Legislature; was promised the support not only of Conservatives, but of all classes in the community, black and white; on election day, much to his surprise, the blacks voted against him almost to a man; after election men who had long been in his employ, and whom he regarded as friendly to himself as they could be, had come to him to beg him to get his ticket, these colored voters all told witness they dared not vote for him, because they feared for their lives from the colored Republicans; knew of no other intimidation; the election was quiet and peaceable.

General Frank T. Nichols, of Assumption parish, sworn—Testified to the peaceable character of the late election, no intimidation or ostracism; though a Conservative was undoubtedly elected to the Legislature from his parish, a Republican had been seated.

J. B. Elam, of Desoto parish, testified to the quietness of the election; nearly one-half of the blacks voted the Conservative ticket; there was no intimidation.

F. S. Goode, of Terrebonne, testified to the quietness of the election, and related particulars of the compromise, good feeling between the races, no political murders, &c.

Ed. Burke, sworn—Is a member of the City Council, never belonged to the Democratic party, though he did act with the Conservatives in the late campaign; complaints were made against eight supervisors, though Governor Kellogg only removed one. He read evidence substantially the same as that given by him before the subcommittee.

The General Topic of Conversation.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—The compromise was the general topic of conversation last night among politicians and business men. The indications are that the vote to-morrow in the Conservative caucus will be very close, the members apparently being about equal for and against compromise. It is understood not a member of the present Kellogg Legislature will yield, consequently the proposed adjustment is generally regarded as impracticable.

General Sheridan returned to-day.

It is understood that the Congressional Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the Returning Board was illegal, and that the Conservatives elected a majority of the members of the Legislature at the late election.

The Congressional Committee will conclude the investigation to-morrow, and leave at once for Washington.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

Carlist Defeats.

MADRID, February 6.—Official dispatches from Arteiga announce the repulse of eight battalions of Carlists who made an attack upon the national troops, and other successes by the national troops are reported.

A decree has been issued directing military and naval officers to keep from political meetings.

Senor Zorrilla's Offense.

LONDON, February 8—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* special from Spain state that Senor Zorrilla's offense consisted in issuing an invitation to a conference for the purpose of organizing the Republican party on the basis of the Constitution of 1869.

Carlos Advised to Conclude Peace.

A committee of Austrian nobles, which has hitherto contributed largely to the Carlist cause, have advised Don Carlos to conclude peace with Alfonso.

Fighting near Estella.

HENDAYE, February 7.—Fighting continues in the vicinity of Estella. The Carlists have concentrated and occupy about the same positions as before they held when General Concha was killed.

Diplomatic.

MADRID, February 7.—Senor Merry has been appointed diplomatic representative of Spain, at Berlin.

An Attempt to Capture Alfonso.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent asserts that the object of the Carlist attack at Alcoja was to capture King Alfonso. He was known to be in the vicinity. Eight battalions of Carlists were engaged in the movement.

Arms for the Carlists.

LONDON, February 8—5 A. M.—A special to the *Standard* from Hendaye reports that twelve cannon, 4,000 rifles and 500,000 cartridges for the Carlists were landed on the coast of Biscay on Saturday.

Pampeluna Saved.

Pampeluna is saved.—King Alfonso entered the city on Friday.

FRANCE.

Election for the Assembly.

PARIS, February 7.—An election for member of the Assembly was held to-day in the Department of Seine et Oise. Incomplete returns show that Velentine, the Republican candidate, is 5,000 ahead of his Bonapartist competitor, the Duc de Padone.

A Popular Loan.

Subscriptions have poured in for the Paris municipal loan until they amount to forty-two times the sum required.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Obituary.

LONDON, February 7.—Chas. Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, died to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1875.

Alleged Safe Robbers Arrested.

Daniel Harey, John Sweeney and James Drew are now under arrest at police headquarters, charged with having been concerned in stealing a safe which is said to have contained over $500,000 in bonds and money from the Adams Express Company on the 24th ult. Harey and Sweeney were in the employ of the company. The safe is now said to have contained, besides $35,000 in South Carlina State bonds and Virginia consolidated bonds, one pakage of $75,000 in greenbacks, another of $35,000, another containing $25,000, and other packages, the contents varying from $15,000 to $100 each, bringing the total amount to $530,000.

It is also alleged that $75,000 in greenbacks were recovered yesterday, and that Superintendent Walling received information which will lead to the recovery of nearly all the stolen money.

Reducing Telegraph Rates.

The *Mercury* to-day says the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday resolved to reduce their rates below the prices fixed upon by the Atlantic and Pacific Company. The reduction will begin about the 15th inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Compromise in Louisiana.

Republican Congressmen in Favor of Recognizing Kellogg.

The Condition of the Appropriation Bills.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1875.

The Louisiana Question.

The feeling among Republican Senators and Representatives is decidedly against any compromise in Louisiana. An influential Western Senator remarked that if we must keep troops in New Orleans to enforce any compromise, we might as well, therefore, enforce the right and make no compromise. The proposition to give the House to the Democrats would enable that party to suspend and impeach Kellogg, while the proposed abdication of Antoine in favor of Penti would simply provide for the inauguration of the McEnery Senate. As near as can be ascertained, the feeling is in favor of the unqualified recognition of Kellogg and the immediate admission of Pinchback, though the latter does not necessarily follow. It is held here that the Louisiana Democracy, in consenting to a compromise, have admitted the legality of Kellogg's election.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1875.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

The Ways and Means Committee making an investigation into the Pacific Mail subsidy business took testimony to-day concerning the presence of William S. King in Washington. A correspondent testified that he was informed by the messenger of the committee that King was in Washington recently. The messenger testified that he saw him near the committee room on the day preceding the holiday adjournment in December, and heard him inquire for Wm. Bassett, clerk of the committee, who, in turn, testified that King came to the committee room and said he would like to see his former testimony, given

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 114⅜.

THE President is expected, it is stated, to veto the Civil Rights bill. We hope the rumor will not prove correct.

CARPENTER'S statement that he was defeated in Wisconsin by fraud, adds another interesting phase to that fight in Wisconsin; but assertion is not proof.

THE Hon. Thomas Durfee, Rhode Island's new Chief Justice, has requested the Legislature of that State to reduce his salary from $5,000 to $4,500, because he thinks there should be no more than $500 difference between his salary and that of the Associate Justices, who receive $4,000.

THE *Chronicle* has succeeded in making a capital point on one of its evening contemporaries. It makes an equally good point, because truthful, on a morning paper. This is what it has to say of Cock Robin Killer: "If the *Dispatch* is conspicuous for any one thing it is for the utter disregard for facts when it desires to make a point." True as Gospel. It only needs a motive to lie.

AN event which had long been anticipated—the death of the Hon. James Blackmore—occurred on Saturday evening. The deceased had been suffering especially within the past few months, and his demise was therefore momentarily looked for. He ended his official and earthly career almost simultaneously, and left both in public and private life many who will long keep his memory green. He was a man of many excellent traits of head and heart, and his demise will cause sincere sorrow among a large circle of friends.

THE resolution offered by General Butler and adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether the portrait of any living person has been engraved for the purpose of being used upon National currency, is said to be a way of his own of trying to find out whether some ambitious person is endeavoring to obtain fame at the National expense. It appears that many years ago the portrait of a beautiful and noted woman was prepared at the Treasury Department for such a purpose, and the General is under the impression that some one of the opposite sex is anxious for the same notoriety at the present time.

ONE hundred and sixty-two votes were given for the Civil Rights bill, as amended and passed by the House of Representatives, all of which were, of course, from Republicans. There were one hundred votes in the negative, and of these, fourteen were cast by the following Republicans: Messrs. [illegible] of New York; Crutchfield, of Tennessee; Chittenden, Gunter, of Arkansas; Harrison, of Tennessee; Lofland, of Delaware; Lowndes, of Maryland; Phelps, of New Jersey, Sener, of Virginia; Sloane, of Georgia; J. Ambler Smith, of Virginia; Stanard, of Missouri; R. Y. Thomas, of Virginia, and Thornburgh, of Tennessee. It will be noticed that all but two of these, Messrs. Chittenden and Phelps, are from Southern States. This is an important fact as bearing on the political effect of the bill.

THE national debt of England is being reduced, to the extent of about $5,000,000 during the past year, which may be called very gradual. There has just been published an official notice in the London *Gazette*, as follows: "As the surplus revenue of the United Kingdom, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ending 30th September, 1874, amounted to £1,155,104 13s. 5d., the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt gave notice that £288,776 3s. 4d., being one-fourth part of the surplus, will be applied in the quarter ending the 31st of March toward the reduction of the national debt." This, with previous payments, will make the five millions toward annihilating the national debt of England, which is officially stated to be £779,283,245—equal to $3,117,416,225—whereas the liability of the United States is about one-third less.

A FULL statement of the facts attending the Wolfe difficulty in the Legislature at Harrisburg, shows the outrage perpetrated on him and the Republican members to have been even greater than we have at any time stated. He was clearly in order, both as to the point he was making, and as having been recognized by the chair. It proves not to be true that Republicans drew pistols, and hence this phase of rumors comes to nothing. Speaker Patterson violated every rule, and even the courtesy due from one gentleman to another. The whole affair was not merely an outrage on the Republican side, but part of a studied system of abuse. From all we can learn, the utter absence of order, and consequent failure to transact business in the House is likely to result in severe loss to the taxpayers of the State. In the wild career that is going forward, we notice with regret that the Democratic press even sustain their party. The day of reckoning will come.

IT IS said of an old colored man that he boasted of having sent a bullet through the hind foot and left ear of a deer. At the outset it was a story born of the imagination, but through frequent repetition, he learned to believe it. Cock Robin Killer has so repeatedly stated the falsehood that we lacked in constituency on a given point that it seems to half believe it,—to all others, however, it is too fresh as yet for credence. We are disposed to allow it the last word, to soothe its way out from a troubled situation. The amazing self-gratulation displayed over its forged proclamation, its unhappiness over its contradiction as to the application of law to the "lowest responsible bidder," and the evident ridicule that fell upon it led to charity. But like an impudent Irishman, who, having spent a night in the lock-up, and was brought before the Mayor in the morning for trial, wrote home that he had an interview with the "Lord High Mayor," Cock Robin Killer takes comfort where no comfort is. To the public, its *"pro bono publico"* was a sham; its opposition to McCarthy is well understood to everybody to embody an attempt to pay off an old grudge; its criticism of Blackmore's police administration and desire to keep him in office a year illustrated how little it regarded public good in comparison with private revenge; and its present attitude shows that hypocrisy and falsehood are its natural qualities.

TWO SENATORS.

The election of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Senators of the United States, may be accepted as equivalent to a "pair," in the parliamentary sense. The former, while an old line Whig, is represented as a person of but flimsy convictions, and his election is the product of some sort of bargain between the bolting Republicans and Democrats. Thus, while nominally a Republican, he is of very questionable reliability. On the other hand, Andrew Johnson's election was really accomplished by Republican votes, and was the outgrowth of a bitter contest between the Union and rebel element in Tennessee. A journal fully versed in the inside phases of the fight thus refers to it: "Gen. Gordon telegraphs to Nashville to know the number of Confederates who voted for Johnson. He is answered that of the fifty-two votes he received, thirty were ex-Confederates. But he was not told that of these thirty, at least fourteen voted for him under 'instructions,' and against their own personal inclinations. These instructions came largely from Conservative Union constituents. Without the Republican vote Johnson could never have been elected. Without the Union Conservative vote, he would have been dropped in the balloting the first day. If left to the mercy of his Confederate ex-Democratic associates, instead of being a Senator to-day, he would be loaded with all the disgrace and mortification an overwhelming defeat could administer, in what he and his friends said was the 'old man's last fight.' These are facts, and upon these let the verdict of the country be rendered." We presume the outcome will be, that in all party matters Cameron will vote with the Republican party, except where his arrangement with the Democracy comes in; while Johnson will vote with the Democrats, except in such matters as involve the interests of rebels. The two influences will probably offset each other, except where war issues come to the surface, and in these the Union, or Republican side will gain the victory.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The time for the annual election of Councilmen is so near at hand, and the manifested interest in that event is so small, that we feel it our duty to invite public attention to the fact that the election to be held on the 16th inst. is of unusual importance. Putting all else aside, the Councilmen and Revisors of taxes have the duty of controlling the entire subject of taxation. The Taxpayers' Union have repeatedly affirmed this, and we fully agree with them, that if we would rectify any supposed evils in the tax rate, it must be through the election of the very officials who control the subject. These are the members of Councils and the Revisors. Councils control the appropriations, and the Revisors apply the tax rate to properties. If the appropriations are large, the tax rate must be correspondingly large. And the appropriations are governed by the liberality or economy shown in administering the several departments of the City Government. While the police force, the fire department, the streets, and many other things, involve of necessity, a certain outlay, this can be very greatly enlarged, or firmly restricted, as Councils may determine. Hence Councils really control the entire question of outlay for municipal government, except as regards the interest on the public debt, the completion of existing improvements, and the maintenance of the school system.

There is, we think, a very simple method by which the people can fully realize their wishes, as far as Councils are concerned. In every ward there are men of high character, good business ability, who conduct their own affairs wisely, who will accept of election to Councils, (or re-election, if already there) and will certainly use their best judgment in performing the duties incumbent on them. Nominate and elect those men, and then quietly trust them to perform honestly their duties. If, under their administration, no perceptible changes occur, by which taxation can be reduced, we can do no better than believe there is a reason that is acceptable to honest men; if taxation can be reduced, such persons as we speak of will certainly labor to that end. For Revisors, persons should be nominated who are familiar with the properties in their ward, and who are possessed of good judgment, as to property valuation generally. Thus the very best steps will be taken to remedy wrongs, if such there be. Certainly, if good, careful, honest men are elected from the several wards, they will not, just because "thieves and jobbers," as the saintly organ of the Taxpayers' Union puts it. Honest men do not become dishonest in a day,—and the course we suggest will surely remedy any wrong that now really exists. And whether the evils complained of are real or imaginary, there can be no objection to the selection of the very best candidates attainable for the offices to be filled. The subject is now in the hands of the people, and it is for them to act.

In saying this, we do not mean to be understood as endorsing the charges so freely alleged against proper administration of the fiscal affairs of the city. We have insisted that statements should be made, showing precisely the amount of indebtedness, and the assets of the city, as well as the property valuation. This has been done, and the correctness of the statement has not been challenged. It is well known that the appropriation for some purposes, the repair of streets, particularly, has been rigidly low. The same may be said of the amount set apart for police. The taxpayers have been industriously searching after specific cases of mal-appropriation, but we have not heard that any have been found. We do not know as to city taxation whether the amount will be less or more, the coming year, than it was last year, but the county assessments, which were as severely criticised as the city, will be perceptibly less. We mentioned this as a probable fact, during the discussion last year, but it was decried. We do not, as yet, see any indication of a purpose to rectify their errors by opposition journals.

Some of the things that have been criticised have been purely administrative. We have no purpose to speak unkindly of ex-Mayor Blackmore, for we know that ill health had much to do with his lack of success, but his administration is not claimed to have been all that was expected of it. The police force was demoralized, and hence many other things, dependent on it, were badly attended to. Now there is no doubt of our having a vigorous administration of the Mayoralty.

What we especially desire to impress, however, is, that whether Councils are right or wrong, the people have in their hands the remedy. Whatever policy they desire to impress on the city they can now establish. We have in hand a somewhat extensive system of improvements, of which the Water Works must be completed, but the remainder,—as the opening and grading and paving of streets,—can be deferred. We have a costly, but effective and admirable, school system; we have a strong Fire Department; but the police force is really lighter than it should be. If, however, a general idea of economy is established, and the nominations made with that view, the vote cast will give an indication of the people's wishes, and their representatives will give them practical effect. With all this, and everything that pertains to good government, we most sincerely sympathize. But we have no sympathy with the neglect of rightful opportunities for remedying wrongs, and then a series of disturbing annoyances, month after month. Elect good men, and then trust them to do right; and now is the time for carefully selecting them. We trust the election on the 16th will put away all need for further agitation in reference to municipal government.

"The Smoky City"—Pittsburgh or Chicago?

CHICAGO, February 5, 1875.

DEAR GAZETTE:—If Pittsburgh expects or hopes, for a considerable time to come, to wear unchallenged that descriptive epithet, "the Smoky City," it must stir up its fires with increasing diligence. Chicago to-day is enveloped in a smoke-cloud about as dense and all-pervading as that which overhung Pittsburgh yesterday. Buildings put up since the great fire are nearly as much begrimed and disfigured by smoke as any in your city of the same age. "Look out for your laurels," that is, for your distinctive appellation. F. B. P.

THE specie shipments from New York on Saturday amounted to $100,000 in gold and some silver bars.

FASHION NOTES.

The Latest Outgiving in Spring Styles.

Shaded Costumes Worn Again—What is Imported in Fancy Silks—The New Black Grenadines—Novelties in Collars and Cuffs.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

SPRING STYLES.

In the attractive display of colors shown in importers' sample books—of which there are many volumes marked "Spring, 1875," two shades of each color are invariably placed together by way of indicating that shaded costumes will be worn again, and these shades are no longer extreme tints, but are of kindred hues graded—as the French say, *en camaieu*. The spring stock of Lyons silks will consist of failles of medium reps, and of darker colors than were ever before worn in April and May. There are no more high colors and no more mixed ones, but many natural quiet hues that will please the most fastidious tastes. Brown and gray shades make up two-thirds of the importations. Beige shades, that are natural soft browns, predominate, and range from the deepest noisette up to cream and flesh tints. The grays are clear and deep, with occasional blue tones. Deep green, blue, violet and plum color are so dark as to be almost black. French manufacturers are still happy in nomenclature, and have given expressive names to new shades. For instance, chinchilla gray is the lightest shade of the fur of that name; *argent* is the clear silver gray so dear to our grandmothers; Oxford is a blue-gray like that of the English linens worn last summer; a stylish hue is a deep stone-gray, ycleped Sphinx; *tempete* (tempest-color) is the suggestive name of a murky grayish hue; Suedoise is a gold gray with untold depths of blue; French gray is a soft dove-color; Russian gray is like the old fashioned ashes-of-roses; and to complete the gray list are two nondescript hues called Ashantee and Coomassie. The handsomest and freshest brown shades are clear, rich, and deep, without any reddish Bismarck tints, or the greenish olive and bronze hues lately worn. Seal brown and nut brown predominate. The darkest natural beige brown is called Concha, and a similar shade is Trabuces; Tunisienne is a lovely clear brown, and *roux* is brier brown. Penelope, Cep, and Noe are capricious names for equally capricious tints. Veronique is the name given dark greens whose color is almost invisible. Hydre is drab of beautiful bluish shades. Jujube is the color of the dark red paste of that name. Cratere is reddish brown. Capre is dark rich green. *Acier* is steel color. Light shades for evening dresses are *armande*, or delicate cream color that is unbleached white; Italie, a clear straw color; a soft pink that the French call *sourire* (a smile); and myosotis, which is forget-me-not blue. Many *argent* or pale silver shades are also shown. New black silks are of what merchants call "finer makes," meaning smaller reps instead of the heavy cords lately worn. They have also more lustre than they have had for years, and are of coal black hue instead of that blue black once in vogue.

FANCY SILK.

Among fancy silks, plaids, quadrille or check silks, and stripes are again imported. The plaids are broken and irregular, and are either a very dark color with white, or else various beige shades. Thus navy blue and white uneven plaids are shown, to form parts of suits with solid blue sleeves and skirts. There is also dark prune with white, Russian green and white, wood-colors and white. Other plaids contain three colors, such as blue, brown and white, or ecru, white and brown. The quadrille silks begin with the smallest pin-head checks and extend up to inch blocks; they are most largely important in black and white, but the colors noted for plaids are repeated in checks also. Blocks of blue alternating with buff are shown for children and misses. Persian colorings are the novelties offered in striped silks. These designs are similar to those of linousine, the stylish striped wool fabric worn this Winter; thus the ground is brown or gray, with stripes of two shades of the self-color, and also lines of blue, green, ponceau, or violet; sometimes only one contrasting color is added, and sometimes more. These smedley stripes must be quaint to be pretty both in color and weaving; very odd and stylish combinations are white and black stripes, with lilac and violet ones across them in rays around one; or else lengthwise pencilings of deep cardinal red, blue or gray. Around each of light blue are striped with lilac and gray. Prune and lilac are pretty together, and blue, with white and brown, is admired. Cameo stripes, showing two or three shades of a color, are still very largely imported, especially in steel blue and brown shades; fourth of an inch broad, these stripes also return in brown shades, and in modes, *gris sendres cuir*, and in *feuve* or felt grays. The old favorite black and white silks in even stripes are again in market. Mate-lasse silks are shown in light qualities for Spring and Summer wraps and parts of suits. The figures are exceedingly small, and while the quality of the goods is light enough for wearing in Spring weather, the colors are as dark as those of the Winter.

RAW SILKS.

Many novelties for Spring suits are shown in raw or crude silk fabrics that are very similar to Chinese silks both in color and quality, and also in designs. Indeed, the tendency in Spring goods is to represent soft Oriental stuffs that drape prettily, and do not crush easily. The matelasse caprice is also imported in these crude silks as the designs are copied, though the fabric is so light and thin that it has not the wadded appearance of the heavier stuffs. These diamond, star, compass, and other "quilted" designs are found in ecru, beige brown, and gray raw silks that are similar to the pongees of two years ago. There are also crude undressed silks woven in plaids of beige shades on cream-colored grounds, with occasional bars of cardinal or of navy blue.

PONGEES.

The serviceable pongees once so much prized in their quiet gray and brown solid colors have been transformed also into gay plaids. Some of these have lavender or gray grounds with maroon bars, or else they are all brown and ecru with occasional lines of blue or purple, or white. These were worn by leaders of fashion last summer. For watering-places dresses are oddly woven mixtures of silk and wool, with wool beige squares surrounded by cream and red bars of crude silk, and over it all are lines of blue silk in its finished glossy state. This quaint pongee stuff is also shown in dark blue with light-gray bars, buff with white bars, and finally all white. The same fabric is imported in block patterns. There are also many armure goods, wiry, cool, and pleasant for summer suits. In these the inevitable beige and gray shades are repeated. Open square-meshed goods, like canvas, are shown in all shades for suits. New and very delicate fabrics for evening dresses have blocks or stripes of China crape, of lightest shades, alternating with open lace-like stripes and checks of the same color. Ecru, rose, buff, crystal green, and pearl color are shown in this beautiful material.

GRENADINES.

Checks, blocks, plaids, stripes, damask patterns and nondescript figures are all brought out in the new black grenadines for next Summer's dresses. The checks and blocks are in square canvas meshes, alternating with solid reps of the same shape, or else they have lace-like blocks beside a brocaded square. The matelasse and damask patterns will probably be popular, as they are new. The brocaded figures are so fine that they might be mistaken for needle-work. These figured grenadines are far more largely imported than plain canvas grenadines, but the latter will not be abandoned by conservative ladies who do not seek the latest novelties.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The coming novelties in ladies' lingerie are Byron collars and cuffs; indeed, they have already been introduced, and have become quite popular with fair young ladies whose complexion can endure this broad expanse of linen; boarding school girls especially delight in them. They are like gentlemen's shirt collars, with rather more exaggerated points. They are made of double linen attached to a band, as gentlemen wear them, and would be improved by having a collarette of muslin added. The cuffs, made to match, are wide and square-cornered, and are worn turned up on the outside of the sleeve of the dress. The fashion of wearing linen cuffs outside the sleeve is about to be revived. Those now seen are made to order for ladies who lead fashion; they are narrow on the inside of the arm, and extend to a deep point outside, where they are fastened by three linen buttons. Other new linen cuffs are straight, deep and large, with a fall below the button-holes, which may be edged with needlework or lace, or merely stitched.

COLORED LINGERIE.

New colored collars and cuffs of the English standing shape are of solid colored percale, instead of plaid or striped. The entire collar and cuff are plain lavender, pink, blue, brown or gray, with daintily wrought flower embroidered with floss of the same color in each corner. Gingham borders or hems on handkerchiefs, with collars, cuffs and neckties trimmed to match, are the latest caprice for wearing with morning toilettes. Indeed, all sorts of odd handkerchiefs are now fancied, and ladies search through boxes for quaintly colored borders, choosing what seems to the uninitiated the ugliest ones, and passing by the piles of pure white mouchoir with dainty hem-stitched and neatly-wrought initials. Seersucker hems scalloped on the edges, and others with black and white, blue, or pink stripes, precisely like old-fashioned ginghams, are just now in great favor. Others, liked for their oddity, are of batiste, with deep hems, above which are stitched two rows of twilled ribbon, such as a gray band laid on blue, or brown on gray or violet. Others are of sheer Chinese lawn, all pure linen, with pongee hems of dark cloth shades to match suits, and an old English initial wrought in floss in one corner; seal brown, navy blue, plum, and cardinal red hems are represented. Twilled Cheviots of blue-gray colors and the Oxford linens of mixed red and blue are to be used for handkerchief hems, with the rest of the lingerie trimmed to match.

FORGIVING SINNING WIVES.

The Cases of Tilton and Sickles.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says there is a prevailing public sentiment in regard to a certain subject which I confess I have never yet been able to see the justice of. It is nothing new under the sun, but recent occurrences have made it quite prominent before the public. Since the commencement of the Beecher-Tilton trial, I have noticed frequent squibs in various public journals, condemning and ridiculing Mr. Tilton for having forgiven his wife and condoned her violation of her marriage vows. He is laughed and sneered at as a mean-spirited cuckold, and stigmatized as low and contemptible, for an act which, in my opinion, is one of the noblest and most magnanimous which he or any other man has ever performed. Many a wronged wife has taken back and forgiven a repentant husband, and, so far as I have known, was commended rather than condemned for so doing. I am no champion of Theodore Tilton. I think, in many of his proceedings, he has betrayed a weakness which is contemptible. But I honor him for that one act for which others censure him. Why is it that society is ever ready to overlook the sins and peccadilloes of men, while a woman who makes a misstep must never hope to be forgiven, no matter how sincere her repentance may be?

A case in point was furnished some years ago, when Sickles shot Key for seducing his wife. After his acquittal, he was petted by society until he forgave and took back his erring wife. But, when he had done that—which was, as I view it, an act showing vastly more bravery and chivalry than the shooting of Key,—he was cut and ostracised by most of those who had hitherto affiliated with him. I am no special admirer of Daniel E. Sickles, but I shall always honor him for his magnanimous treatment of his poor young wife; and I firmly believe that, when he is stretched upon his death-bed, he will contemplate that one incident in his eventful life with more satisfaction than his shooting of Key, or his really brilliant record as a soldier. Both he and Tilton, in the treatment of their erring wives, whatever their motives may have been, imitated the action of the Master in His treatment of the woman who was taken in adultery; and, however much we may condemn their general conduct, I think they deserve and should receive commendation, especially from women, for receiving and sheltering the stricken women they had once loved and honored as their wives. "Sauce for goose, sauce for gander," is an old and vulgar proverb; but, if it were acted upon by society in the treatment of both sexes in cases of violation of the laws of social purity, the standard of public morality would be vastly improved.

VULGAR PEOPLE.

James Parton Tells Who They Are.

Mr. James Parton, in his lecture before the Liberal Club, New York, on Friday evening, said Shakespeare was evidently a tory of the old school, as he likened the clown and the farmer to fools fitted only for the jest of kings and princes; and even the common people, such as the tailor, the maker and baker, were treated with marked contempt, skilled workmen though they might be. They were vulgar people in his esteem, and he made frequent use of them in his plays. The late Horace Greeley used to think differently. He thought that manual labor was no disgrace. Lord Chesterfield considered loud laughing one of the worst features of vulgarity. Vulgarity was also to be found among the any church but the Established Church. Vulgarity was to be noticed in a thousand forms. Some women were rude in their manners, and especially in their dress. At an evening party you may see them often decked out in what one would suppose were costly trinkets—pinchbeck and all the set complete—and how much did the set, complete, cost?—the large sum of $14. Well known German writers had condemned shall-fish amply because they had understood the American people ate so many of them that they lost their taste, and finished up their clam-bakes with wild speeches, dancing, shouting, and gouging out each others' eyes. Vulgarity could be seen every afternoon in Central Park. Dashing equipages could be seen there after the style of Nisk and Helmbold. Some people had been guilty of many acts of vulgarity, if nothing worse, by municipal gifts; one in particular—William M. Tweed. He gave one winter $10,000 to the people of his ward, after taking a much greater sum from them. Such charity was very vulgar. Then again there was a popular clergymen, who, like Tyndall or Huxley, or Darfield, could teach young children what they had not believed themselves. For instance, he himself went into a country church one day, and there the clergyman was talking to a number of children about the deluge, as if he believed it. This Illinois pastor knew he was lying, and what should those children think when they grew up? A gentleman, not to be vulgar, must be pure in private and honorable. A short time ago New York was nearly swallowed up by foreign vulgarity—such a time was never known before. There were foreign politicians—men who wore diamonds—here, there, and everywhere, until diamonds were not worn by any one else who did not wish to be considered vulgar. New York was turned upside down. The great event was the Americus Club ball. There could be seen miles of carriages carrying vulgar people to that ball. Indeed it might well be said New York was then at its lowest, for the lowest were at the top.

Dickens evidently don't consider himself vulgar, wherein he differs with a great many.

A BISHOP'S LIFE TRIALS.

Serious Illness of New Jersey's Senior Episcopal Prelate.

The saying that "misfortune come not singly but in battalions" seems to be early illustrated in the case of Right Reverend W. H. Odenheimer, Senior Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey. Some time ago he met with a serious accident, fell and broke his kneepan. His vigorous constitution enabled him to get partly over this and to resume episcopal duties, but other cares crowded on him so that he was forced to desist from diocesan labor. His daughter, while lying at his house, lost her husband under very afflicting circumstances. Last Summer, when the division of the diocese was agreed upon by the State Convention, the Bishop presided, but had to be physically supported while doing so. He was voted $1,000 and leave of absence for six months. In the Fall, after the general committees had ratified the dicision of the Diocesan Convention to divide the diocese and erect a second bishopric, the Bishop, with his wife and afflicted daughter, started for Europe, the very day they started being the one upon which Rev. Dr. Nicholson announced his withdrawal from the old Episcopal Church and his admission to the new. The first news received from the Bishop was that he was improving rapidly, and that the physicians gave promise of a probably complete cure. Next came from Annapolis, Md., the dreadful news that the Bishop's other son-in-law, Mr. Harrison, was dead. And now, from Europe, comes the news that the Bishop is ill unto death. Mrs. Odenheimer writes that she is "terribly afraid of the result," and bespeaks the prayers of friends. The sadness of the news and its effect will be understood when it is stated that at least 10,000 people in New Jersey have learned to love the Bishop with the love of children for a father.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PRINCE PHILLIP, Duke of Saxony, who has been married to the daughter of the King of the Belgians, is the son of Prince Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, by his wife, the Princess Clementine Caroline Bourbon d'Orleans, daughter of the late King Louis Phillippe. He is consequently a grandson of the deceased monarch of France. The bridegroom was born on the 28th of March, in the year 1844. He is related to the royal family of England through the Prince Consort, and to the ex-royal family of France by his mother. Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise Marie Anelle of Belgium, the bride, is the eldest child of His Majesty King Leopold II., of Belgium, by his wife, the Queen Marie Henriette Anne, Archduchess of Austria. The bride was born on the 18th of February, in the year 1858.

SPEAKING of the election to the United States Senate of ex-President Johnson, the Richmond *Enquirer*, edited by colored men, says: "His public career, especially that part which began when he accidentally became President, is too well known to require any sketch from us now. All we have to say is that we regret very much his election, and can account for it in no other way than by the withdrawal of Governor Brown from the contest. We predict that the old turn-coat will find himself quite isolated in the Senate during his six years, for Republicans have long thrown him overboard, and the Democracy will not affiliate with a man who deceived his party."

PERSONAL.

THE Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has been seriously ill in London.

THE Princess Louise and husband talk of visiting America next summer.

CASTELAR is going to spend his indefinite exile in Paris instead of Geneva.

THE widow of Falcieri, Byron's servant, has been granted a pension of $250 a year.

EX-GOVERNOR WASHBURN declines the Presidency of Tuft's College, Portland, Me.

IF Congress hadn't been kind Minnie Sherman Fitch would have had to pay $75,000 to get her diamonds.

"BRICK" POMEROY is dangerously ill at his residence in New York, and it is thought that he will never recover.

MRS. GEN. HAWLEY says that Mrs. President Grant is going blind, and cannot see to write even to one of her own children.

THE Committee on the liquidation of Napoleon III's Civil List proposes to give his heirs 4,000,000 francs, about $800,000.

THE New York Legislature have tendered to Wm. Cullen Bryant the honor of a public reception, to be given on Tuesday.

REV. LEIGHTON COLEMAN has formally declined the Episcopate of the Northern Wisconsin Diocese, to which he was recently elected.

HENRY S. DOW, editor of the Bay City (Mich.) *Lumberman's Journal*, died in Detroit last Friday night, from the effects of an overdose of morphine.

NEW YORK STATE has supplied three Senators to the Western States this Fall—Christiancy in Michigan, Paddock in Nebraska, and Cameron in Wisconsin.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has consented to deliver the oration at Concord on April 10 next, when the Centennial anniversary of the Concord fight will be observed.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, who died at midnight of Thursday, was one of the galaxy of "great War Governors," of which Curtin, Morton, and Oglesby were the stars.

A MAN calling himself Professor Thompson is now lecturing in Illinois in behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, but Professor Henry says that no person has ever been authorized so to act.

GEN. SHERIDAN has sent a letter to the Methodist Preachers' Association at Boston, thanking them for their recent vote approving the President's Louisiana policy, and his own action in enforcing it.

A WRITER in a New York paper proposes that the Khedive's present to General Sherman's daughter be placed on exhibition, fee ten cents, and the money distributed among the poor of that city.

GENERAL FRANK BLAIR is reported as seriously and hopelessly ill. The St. Louis *Times* says he has failed so rapidly within the past few weeks as to be unable to distinguish his most intimate friends, and cannot possibly survive the winter.

ALL the oratory in the words in opposition to Pinchback's election to the Senate falls far short in power of this one sentence: Fancy the carriage of Mrs. Fish or Mrs. Senator Conkling waiting at the door of Mrs. Senator Pinchback.

THERE are four living queens of Spain, so-called—Christine, widow of Ferdinand VII., who resides at Sainte Andresse, near Havre; Isabella II., mother of Alfonso XII.; the Dutchess of Aosta, wife of Prince Amadeo, of the House of Savoy, and the wife of Don Carlos, who styles himself Charles VII.

A PARAGRAPH which is widely copied says that Yale College has contributed $10,000 towards the payment of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's law expenses in the Tilton trial. Only the extensive notice which the report has received makes it worth while to say that it is wholly and ridiculously false.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*

MONCURE D. CONWAY is a remarkable man, but when he tells us through the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the Princess Beatrice, Victoria's youngest, is betrothed to that imaginary monarch, Napoleon IV., his chances of meeting Moses, David, John the Baptist, or even George Washington, are very unregrettably damaged.

MR. HORACE WHITE, late chief editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, was married yesterday, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, to Miss McDougall, a charming and cultivated young lady of this city. The wedded couple left for New York last evening, and will sail thence for Europe, for an extended foreign tour. Joy go with them!—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*, February 5.

IN ILLINOIS, some sensation has been caused by the election of a lady as director of a National Bank. One of the largest shareholders in the First National Bank of Peoria, Illinois, is Mrs. Lydia Bradley, and at the recent annual election for directors of that corporation she led the ticket. She is a wealthy widow, whose financial abilities are said to be of a high character.

MINISTER SCHENCK writes to his friend Geo. Young of Cincinnati, explaining the story that he had published a book on the art of playing poker. He says that when leaving a country residence in Somersetshire he was asked to write down the rules of the game as played in America. He did so, and heard no more of the matter until he received copies printed for private circulation by an amateur compositor.

SANTA ANNA is now living in absolute retirement. A correspondent says: "I perceived, instead of a gray-haired old man, a man of martial mien. In spite of his wooden leg, he walks without crutches or cane. His eyes are coal black, his hair is slightly gray, and he has the hand of a woman. The expression on his countenance bespeaks such kindness that it was difficult for me to believe I had a man before me who had figured in so many bloody scenes. He is deaf, and his conversation always turns upon subjects of the past. He loves to speak of his exploits, and the precision with which he quotes dates of events which form the history of fifty years past is really remarkable.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

OWING to the freezing of the pumps of the Lancaster Water Works, the reservoir is entirely empty, leaving the city without water, to the great inconvenience of the factories and citizens.

THE total receipts of the Mill River, Mass., Relief Committee, were $12,440,09, of which $8,612,09 has been disbursed to about 250 worthy applicants and sufferers by last summer's disaster.

DE LESSEPS, of Suez Canal fame, has written a letter favoring the Nicaragua route for the Inter-Oceanic Canal, in case it is found impossible to construct the canal through the Isthmus of Darien.

IT is estimated by a New York paper that the average cow yields only 7,000 gallons of pure milk. Let us see: 7,000 gallons of milk—14,000 gallons of water—200 pounds whiting—well, call it 22,000 gallons altogether.

NAPOLEON always carried with him an emerald of great value which belonged to the crown jewels. He lost it at Waterloo. It was found by a Prussian soldier, and has since been numbered among the Prussian crown jewels.

AN attempt was made last Friday night to burn the wooden bridge which crosses the Monongahela river at Brownsville, Pa., by pouring carbon oil in different places. Three men were discovered running from the bridge.

A DISPATCH from Scranton says that eight persons were arrested in Carbondale on Friday morning, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of the cashier of the Second National Bank of that city a few days ago. Four thousand dollars of the amount stolen have been recovered.

AN insane man was arrested in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, at Washington, on Friday night, while attempting to stop the President's carriage, which was returning to the White House with members of the President's family. The same individual was arrested several days ago for being found at night in the vicinity of the White House.

A PECULIAR libel case was tried before the Chester county, Pa., courts. A Mr. Wm. Benner posted a notice on his property forbidding a neighbor, named Lewis H. Hammond, or his family, from trespassing on his grounds. Hammond retaliated by a similar prohibition of Benner from his grounds, adding the words, "as I have only four turkeys left," and therein lies the alleged libel.

SPEAKING of law books, a recent lect rer on the subject said: "Another peculiarity of these books is, that no one but a lawyer ever reads them. All other books have readers outside of those for whom they are specially written; and we have, accordingly, amateur men of science, amateur physicians, amateur artists, and even amateur theologians, but no one ever heard of an amateur lawyer."

THE wickedest man we know of is in jail at Winterset for stealing Bibles, and his name is Carson. A party in Ohio shipped ten boxes of family Bibles, perhaps $1,000 worth, to Grinnell, Iowa. At Grinnell, Carson presented a forged order in the name of the consignee, and shipped nine of the boxes to Ottumwa and one to Winterset. Detectives found him in the north part of Madison county, peddling the Bibles.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, February 6th.
BEST BARGAINS IN
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c., Suitable for Present and Early Spring Wear.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Stock now full and complete, to supply the unusually large demands we are having for Dress Goods, Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
In these goods we can offer very attractive bargains at 25c to 75c per yard.
Black All Wool Cashmeres.
Special Bargains in very fine Black Cashmeres, at 87½c, 90c and $1; fully equal to goods usually sold at from $1 to $1.25.
Finest Black Cashmeres, very low prices.
Desirable colors in Cashmeres and Merinos.
New Bargains in Black Dress Silks, at $1.25 to $1.50.
Best Black Dress Silks, one-third under value.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.
At 37½c and 50c, Extra Bargains in Black Empress Cloths, worth 50 to 62½c.
New Tycoon Repps at lowest prices.
At 12½c to 25c, Very Desirable Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods, all kinds.
Mourning Dress Goods, great variety.
Extra Bargains in Remnants and Short Lengths of Dress Goods.
SPECIAL NOTICE
mers can always depe
and new, and prices a
WILLIAM SEMPLE
NEW GOODS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL STORES.
We are now opening our new line of
LADIES' MUSLIN CHEMISES,
Night Gowns, Toilet Sacques,
SKIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
Misses

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
SURPLUS, ... 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, D. Halderman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts,
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 8, 1875.

Money matters continue very quiet in this market. There is a moderate demand from some lines of trade, but the surplus of unemployed money is larger than the demand. Rates remain without material change from those last quoted. The prospects for a resumption of business among our iron manufacturers are anything but flattering at this writing, as we understand what few mills have been running are about ceasing operations or have already done so, and the puddlers and mill owners are as far apart in their views as ever. The present week, however, may possibly put a brighter phase on matters.

During the past year there were 5,830 failures in the United States, the liabilities amounting to $155,239,000. In the three previous years the failures were as follows: 1873, failures 5,183, liabilities, $228,499,000; 1872, 4,069, $121,056,000; 1871, 2,915, $85,252,000. The noticeable feature in the statement is that, while the number of failures exceeds that of last year, there is a marked diminution in the amount of liabilities. Two causes are assignable for this, viz.: First, that the panic of 1873 caused the failure of an unusual number of large houses, thus raising very much the average amount of liabilities over all previous years. Second, that the volume of business had been greatly diminished during 1874, so that, when failure did occur, the liabilities were comparatively light; and further, that the traders thus which succumbed during the year were in a great degree a smaller class of traders than those of 1873.

—The New York *Times* suggests the following explanation of the large withdrawal of specie from the Bank of England: The city of Paris will, during the latter part of the present week, place upon the market a municipal loan for 250,000,000 francs, and at a price which is likely to make it a very attractive investment for capitalists in Europe. The skillful management of the French finances following the Franco-Prussian war, and the unusual prosperous with which the French indemnity to Germany was liquidated, inspired British capitalists with great confidence in French Government and municipal securities. Hence, there are likely to be large subscriptions on British account for this new French loan, and, as exchange at Paris on London is in favor of France, gold is flowing to Paris in anticipation of heavy subscriptions to the new loan. By the exercise of the strictest economy on the part of the French people since the war, the foreign trade and commerce of France is in a very healthy condition, her exports largely exceeding her imports, thus placing the country in the position of a creditor nation, and making it easy to draw gold to the Bank of France whenever it is needed. It is estimated here that the subscriptions to the loan of the city of Paris will reach at least 1,000,000,000 francs, and hence it is easy to be seen that a large amount of gold must be deposited at Paris as a margin on outside subscriptions.

—The Board of Finance of the State of Arkansas, created by act approved December 23, 1874, and composed of Governor A. H. Garland and Messrs. U. M. Rose and G. N. Peay, invite holders of Arkansas State bonds to correspond with them at Little Rock. This board was formed "to have general charge of the financial interests of the State," with power to appoint a financial agent in New York; and its members desire to secure from bondholders a frank expression of their views, with the hope of devising some scheme of uniform action to consolidate and settle the State debt. A convention of bondholders is suggested, and every desire is expressed to arrive at what the "joint resolution of the Arkansas Legislature, approved 18th of January 18, 1875, calls "a consolidation and settlement of all just debts on a basis which will be satisfactory to the people and within their ability to pay."

—The New York *Tribune* acknowledges the receipt of a private note from Col. Thomas A. Scott, in which he assures the editor of that paper that over 90 per cent. of the obligations incurred by himself and his associates for the construction and equipment of the part of the Southern Pacific Railroad now in operation has been paid, and that all the remainder will be promptly protected as it matures. The essential point of this statement is that in view of these facts, the grant of a subsidy to his Southern Railroad is not necessary to protect him from bankruptcy, as has been stated in the *Tribune* and other newspapers. The *Tribune* says it takes great pleasure in giving Col. Scott's statement to the public.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that banks having 6 per cent. currency bonds deposited for security for circulation are entitled to 90 per cent. of circulation instead of 80 per cent., as heretofore, and that they can either withdraw from deposit the surplus bonds which they now have in excess of the required amount, under the new ruling, or they can increase their circulation 10 per cent. on the present deposit of such bonds. This is simply placing these currency bonds on the same footing, as regards security for circulation, with the coin bonds. This is no more than just, for the currency price of these bonds is as high in the open market as the average price of the coin bonds.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked
Gold	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5'xes—1881—coupon	124¼	124¾
5-20 1862 "	116¾	116¾
20—1864 "	117¾	117¾
" 1865 "	119¼	119¼
" 1865 new. "	119	119¼
" 1867 "	119¾	119¾
" 1865—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¼	114¼
Currency 6's	119¾	119¾
New 5 per cents.	115	115¼
10-40's—coupons	117	117
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	101¼
Erie	25¾	25¾
L. C.	102	103
C. C. & I. C.	8	8¼
St. Paul	37¾	37¾
Do. Pref		87½
Michigan Southern	72	72¼
Do Central	78¾	79¼
North Western Common	45¾	44¾
Do. Pref		56
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92
Pacific Mail	34¾	34½
Western Union Telegraph	73	72¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24	24
Union Pacific	20¾	20¾
Toledo & Wabash	12¼	15¾
Harlem	124	124
Adams Express	93½	93½
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	57½	57½
W., Fargo & Co Express	85¾	85¾
Fort Wayne	98	98
Hannibal & St. Joseph	¾	¾
Panama	112	114

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	
P., R. R.	56¾	56¾
" scrip	107	108
Reading	56¾	56¾
United Cos. of N. J.	130¾	130¾
Oil Creek	13¾	
Lehigh Valley	62¾	
Central Transportation	42¾	44
Empire do.		55
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90¾	91
P. C. & St. L., 7's	77¾	78¾

NEW YORK, February 6, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling was dull at 485@485¼ for sixty days and 488@488¼ for sight. The total imports for the week were $5,926,000. The produce exports were $5,679,000. The customs receipts amounted to $350,000. Gold was stronger, opening 114 1-4, declined to 114, and closed at 114¾. The carrying rates were 1, 3 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $611,000. The clearings were $73,000,000. The total exports of specie for the week amounted to $1,868,000. Government bonds were dull and steady. Railroad mortgages were quiet. State bonds were steady, except Tennessees, which are lower. Stocks opened weak at a decline of 1-4 to 7-8, chiefly in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island, Northwest and Ohio. At the second board the market was dull and steady, but during the last hour stocks were weak, and in many instances the lowest quotations of the week were made. The largest sales were in Western Union, which declined to 72 3-4, closing at 72¾. The decline in the general list from the highest point of the day ranged from ¼ to ¾ per cent., the extreme having been in Northwest, which fell off from 45¾ to 44¾. New York Central and Union Pacific were exceptionally firm. The weakness in Western Union was due to a decided reduction in the rates by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company between New York and Albany, Boston, Washington and intermediate points. The transactions aggregated 151,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwest common, 5,000 Rock Island, 8,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 25,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohios, and 13,000 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$4,744,900
Specie, decrease	2,018,200
Legal tenders, decrease	586,200
Deposits, increase	1,932,000
Circulation, decrease	159,600
Reserve, decrease	3,097,400

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾; 5-20 s of '62, 116; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 119⅝; do of '65, new, 119¼; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 117; new 5s, 113¾; currency 6s, 119¾. Central.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97¼; Tennessee, old, 69; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 71; do old 71; North Carolina, old, 37; do new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 85; American Merchants Union Express, 63¾; United States Express, 57; Pacific Mail, 34¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 25¾; do preferred, 47; Hariem, 124; do pref'd, 125; Michigan Central, 77; Pittsburgh, 87¾; Northern Western common, 44¾; do preferred, 56; Rock Island, 103¾; do new, 14. Central Pacific, 107¾; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 87¾; Toledo & Wabash, 15¾; Quicksilver, 20; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 105¾; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; Central, Columbus & Cincinnati, 61¾; Burlington & Quincy, 124; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 34¾; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 20¾; Central Pacific, 97¾; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, February 6—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £420,000. The proportion in open market for 3 months bills was 2⅜ per cent., or ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England. Consols for money 92¾@92¾; do for account 92¾@92¾. Five-20's of '65, 107¾; do '67, 107½; 10-40's, 105¼; new 5's, 106¾; New York Central 92; Erie 26@26¼; do preferred, 44¾.

FRANKFORT, February 6.—5-20's of 1862, 98¾. PARIS, February 6.—Rentes 64f. 55c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1875.

There appears to be a better feeling in commercial circles, although as yet business has not improved any; however, we think there is not much doubt but what it will soon commence to pick up, that it will improve some at least, as compared with what it has been recently, and if the lock-out was only ended and the different firms and large manufacturing establishments started up, there is no question but what general business would soon revive. We hear it stated, and there is no doubt but what it is true, that business in general is more depressed here than elsewhere, and we may also attribute the unsatisfactory condition of our manufacturing interests, which has thrown so many out of employment.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $1,30@2 per bbl for common to fair, and $2,30@3 for prime to choice—but few sales above $2,50@2,75.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales 500lbs @ 6½c ₱ gal.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand, and we can report regular sales of prime to choice dairy at 25@28c, some lots higher up to 32, but there are but few sales above 30.

BEANS—Sale 28 barrels mediums, to the trade, at $1,70 ₱ bush; prime navies, $1,90@2.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

CRACKERS—Sales 500 boxes Wineseds, 8c.

CHEESE—Firm, but prices remain unchanged. Prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17c; New York ditto, 17@18.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples in very fair request; while Peaches are dull and weaker; former range at 7@8c and the latter at $@9.

EGGS—The supply is light, unequal to the demand and prices are higher; 28@30c for fresh, and 20@22c for pickled.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat extras, $5,50@5,75; Winter do, $6,25@6,75; do Minnesotas; winters, $5,60@5,90 for red and $6@6,25 for amber and white. Rye Flour $4,50@5,75.

GROCERIES—Our merchants generally continue to report business dull and unsatisfactory, as an early improvement; they could increase their business considerably if they were willing to take as much profit as formerly in the way of credits, but as a rule, they are refusing to sell to slow or doubtful buyers, and those who pay cash, shave very close, and are buying only to supply immediate wants. The leading staples continue quiet; Coffee, as noted in our last report, has weakened, while Sugars, Molasses, and Syrups are quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.	
Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Standard A	10¾
N. O. Sugar	8½@9¼
SYRUPS.	
Sugar house	35@40
Maryland	55
Silver Drips	55
COFFEES.	
Rio Good	21 @22
Rio Prime	23 @24
Rio Fancy	25 @26
Roasted loose, in ½ packages	29
Roasted loose	28½
Roasted Java, in ½ packages	41
Roasted Java loose	40½
RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb	7@7¼
Carolina ₱ lb	8@8¾
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.	
Barrel B	10¼
Ex C Standard	10½
Demarara	9½@10¼
Porto Rico	8¾@9¼
SYRUPS.	
Sugar Drips	35@40
Golden Drips	60@65
Extra Golden	45@70
COFFEES.	
Rio Common	20
Rio Good	22
Rio Prime	24
Rio Choice	26
Mocha	30
Java	35
RICE.	
Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Arracan	6½@7
MOLASSES.	
New Orleans	75@85
Cuba, hhds	45@50

GRAIN—There is very little inquiry for Wheat, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the market for the product; however, the offerings are light and prices are unchanged; sales in store of red, $1,14@1,15 and ditto amber and white, $1,18@1,20. The general tone and spirit of the Oat market is firmer, in consequence of the receipt being of inferior past and an improved demand, but prices have undergone no quotable change during the past day or two; we noted 62@63c while in store. The market for Corn, both shelled and ear, continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, and there is a stronger disposition to sell, but prices remain about as last quoted; 72@75c cts, as to quality. Rye continues in light supply and nominally quoted steady at $1,10@1,12.

HAY—The receipts during the past few days have been quite large, and the market is somewhat firmer in consequence; quotable at $18@23 ₱ ton, on track, as to quality.

HOMINY—$4,25@4,50 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1,20@1,25 per cwt, on track, by the carload; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $1,30@1,35; and Middlings at $1,50@1,60.

ONIONS—$3@3½ ₱ bbl.

PROVISION—The market is firmer, with a very fair demand, and we advance our quotations 50c ₱ bbl on Mess Pork, and ¼c ₱ lb on Lard. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.	13¾	Lard—Prime Leaf in	
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10	Do., half barrels	15
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	12½	Lard—Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	mer trade	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	$7,00	Do., in ½s	15½
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do., in kettles	17¼
Short Rib Sides	11¼	Do., 3 lb pails	17¾
Clear Sides	12¼	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$20,50	Do., 10 lb do	17½
Miner's Lard Oil	1,50	Ham Sausage	10
Lard Oil, ₱ gal	$1,12	Cheese, per lb	17
Carbon Oil	11½	Miner's Lard Oil	85
Crude Petroleum	4,00	No. 1 Lard Oil	1,00

POTATOES—Peach Blows quotable at 75@80c ₱ bushel, on track by the carload, and 85@90 in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@15c; dressed Turkeys, 14@15c; live Chickens, 50@60c ₱ pair.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover quiet and unchanged, but prices are higher; may be quoted at 6¾@7c. Timothy quiet; sales to the trade at $2,85@3.

TALLOW—Is in good demand at 7¾@7¾ cents for good country rendered, and 8¼c for prime city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards for the week, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding week also:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Cattle	169 cars.	162 cars.
Hogs	167	147
Sheep	73	83

CATTLE.

The market was fairly active and closes firmer than it opened, in consequence of the run having turned out lighter than was expected, and then the advices from the east, especially from New York, were rather more favorable; in regard to prices, however, there was but little if any change as compared with last week. Salesmen generally reported that the common and medium grades sold more readily, and some of them quoted an advance of 10@12½c ₱ cwt, while, on the other hand, it was generally conceded that prime heavy cattle were a little slow at outside last week's prices. We are at a loss to account for this difference in the position of the market in this particular; the supply of prime cattle was not large, scarcely up to an average, and the inference to be drawn is that shippers are turning their attention more to the medium and inferior grades, because of their being so much cheaper. Until this week, the very reverse has been the case; prime cattle sold more readily, and there was a better prices than the commoner grades, but it begins to look as if shippers, in consequence of the general stagnation in business, could not realize as much for common and a diminished number of the better class. It is evident that there has been little or no margin recently, as prices have been too high here for the eastern markets, although it is equally true that they are too low for the western men; the great drawback lies in the fact that cattle are higher west than they are east, and while the producer is doing very well, dealers, neither east or west, are able to realize a margin for profit. We are told that owners generally met during this week, and there is no question but what eastern shippers paid all if not more than the eastern markets will consistently afford, hence the market closed dissatisfactorily all around. The stock trade, like every thing else, is feeling the effects of the panic, and until there is a general improvement in business all kinds will not to be expected that it will be an exception.

Prime 1,400@1,500 steers quotable at 6¾@7; prime 1,200@1,300, 6¼@6¾; good 1,100@1,200, 5¾@6¼; mixed stock, as per quality, 4¾@5; old cows, stags, etc., 3@3¾. There were some two or three cars sold at 7½@c to 7,20, but the bulk of sales were 7c, and would probably have brought 50@100 ₱ cwt more last week.

HOGS.

The market opened up fairly active on Monday, and sales were effected at an advance; Philadelphia 5@5,10; Yorkers, 4,80@5; and Yorkers, 4,90@5; the demand fell off, and from this up until Friday there was scarcely any demand worthy of the name for shipping, while the bulk of the trade was by shippers continued to buy, prices for both kinds ranged 15 to 25c ₱ cwt., the decline being greatest in Philadelphias. We hear it asserted that the Philadelphia buyers had followed the example of the drovers, long gone into their holes, and is certainly what they seemed to be doing, but it was about the hog pens during the time in question, appearance, and it is safe to say that if they went with a very limited supply, sellers rebuked them for their absence by putting up prices 50@75c ₱ cwt, as sales were made at 7,65 to 7,75, some bunch of Friday, and the Yorkers were also obliged to pay an advance, 6,85 to 7,10, as to quality.

SHEEP.

The market for this class of stock opened a little tame, and while there was no material change in prices, as compared with last week, it dragged all the way through the run, while it was not quite up to that of last week, was not much, if any, below an average, but for some reason or other trade was unsatisfactory, and there were several cars shipped on east, including among others, five cars by Ensign Newton. Sellers may have calculated upon an advance, and if they did they were disappointed, but it appears to be generally conceded that prices were fully up to those of last week, receipts 2,907 head; quotable at 5¼@5¾; 11@12c lbs 5¾@6¼; 90@95 lbs, 5¾@6; 80@85 lbs, 5¼@5½; 70@75 lbs, 4¾@5. It is said that sheep are higher in the west relatively than cattle, and it follows, therefore if this is true, that there must be an advance at one end or a decline at the other.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Timothy seed was dull and nominal, there being no demand from any particular source. Prices were weak but not quotably lower. Quotable at $2,25@2,35 per pour to prime. Clover was in fair request, and holders in view of light offerings asked a shade higher prices, and were willing only to sell small lots at the advance. Sales were made at $6,85 for prime medium; mammoth about $7. Flax, $1,90@2. Hungarian was quiet, with sales at 80c for good. Millet was in fair demand, and prices were a shade firmer. Sold at 90c for prime, closed at the outside.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 6, 1875.

The market has been very firm and considerably excited this week, and, as compared with last week, there has been a sharp advance in prices; dispatches this P. M. quoted "United" at $1,71 bid, and $1,75 per barrel at wells, and immediate shipment at $1,80. The advance during the time in question was much greater than even the most sanguine had expected, and while there are those who contend that the rise was too rapid to be healthy, the indications at this writing are that the top has not been reached. There are various causes assigned for the advance, but the most important of these are the falling off in the production and the almost suspension of development; it is claimed that the production of 1874 did not equal that of 1873 by twenty-five per cent., and the number of new wells going down is very small, as compared with the corresponding time last year.

REFINED.

The refined market is also considerably excited, in sympathy with crude, and as compared with the early part of the week, prices have been advanced from 2¼ to 2½c ₱ gallon. Saturday evening 11¾c was bid for delivery on cars here; we heard of no quotations to-day, but it is probable that 12 cents could have been obtained, as there were sales reported in Philadelphia at 11¾; Antwerp has also advanced; our latest quotation on Friday was 29½ francs, and there will no doubt be a still further advance, after the dispatches from New York and Philadelphia, of yesterday and to-day, have been received there.

OIL BARRELS.

The market has been very quiet all week, with little or no change in prices; we are enquired for to some extent; sales of city make having been made at $1,20@1,30.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts Crude since last report		41,566 bbls.
Receipts Crude same time, 1874		2,858 "
Shipments Refined per Penna. railroad since Jan. 1, 1875		11,595 "
Shipments Refined same time, 1874		78,979 "

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Hunter & C	Riverside O W	166

Broom Corn—Present and Prospective Position of the Market.

A late Chicago circular says: The outlook for the manufacturers of brooms is flattering. The enormous over-stock which came from the manufacture of the great crop of 1870, with the unparalleled demand the year following, is now nearly exhausted. The West and South are now rid of the great multitude of small manufacturers who sprung up everywhere in the years of great plenty, and the stock of brooms in those sections is very light. The West will probably not be able to do more than supply its own markets, and the South will have to rely upon the East. Prices for brooms have advanced.

The writer estimates that the consumption of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains and the Canadas will approximate 12,917 tons this year, after making deductions for a diminished demand from manufacturing and grasshopper districts, where there is more or less destitution. A statement published several weeks ago estimated the crop at 12,895 tons, a difference of only 22 tons. But by taking the sales of broom handles in this city as a gauge, the amount of broom corn annually used in this country is much greater, probably reaching at least 18,000 tons.

The quantity of broom corn on hand at the present time is so well concentrated in the hands of a few parties that it will be a good deal easier to control. On the 1st of January there were four thousand tons in the Northwest. Of this the West will probably receive 2,000 tons, leaving 2,000 tons to go to the East, but there are but few sales above 30.

BEANS—Sale 28 barrels mediums, to the trade, at $1,70 ₱ bush; prime navies, $1,90@2.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

CRACKERS—Sales 500 boxes Wineseds, 8c.

CHEESE—Firm, but prices remain unchanged. Prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17c; New York ditto, 17@18.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples in very fair request; while Peaches are dull and weaker; former range at 7@8c and the latter at $@9.

EGGS—The supply is light, unequal to the demand and prices are higher; 28@30c for fresh, and 20@22c for pickled.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat extras, $5,50@5,75; Winter do, $6,25@6,75; do Minnesotas; winters, $5,60@5,90 for red and $6@6,25 for amber and white. Rye Flour $4,50@5,75.

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SUGARS.	
Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Standard A	10¾
N. O. Sugar	8½@9¼
SYRUPS.	
Sugar house	35@40
Maryland	55
Silver Drips	55
COFFEES.	
Rio Good	21 @22
Rio Prime	23 @24
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RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb	7@7¼
Carolina ₱ lb	8@8¾
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.	
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Ex C Standard	10½
Demarara	9½@10¼
Porto Rico	8¾@9¼
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Golden Drips	60@65
Extra Golden	45@70
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Arracan	6½@7
MOLASSES.	
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GRAIN—There is very little inquiry for Wheat, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the market for the product; however, the offerings are light and prices are unchanged; sales in store of red, $1,14@1,15 and ditto amber and white, $1,18@1,20. The general tone and spirit of the Oat market is firmer, in consequence of the receipt being of inferior past and an improved demand, but prices have undergone no quotable change during the past day or two; we noted 62@63c while in store. The market for Corn, both shelled and ear, continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, and there is a stronger disposition to sell, but prices remain about as last quoted; 72@75c cts, as to quality. Rye continues in light supply and nominally quoted steady at $1,10@1,12.

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Bacon Shoulders	9	Do., in kettles	17¼
Short Rib Sides	11¼	Do., 3 lb pails	17¾
Clear Sides	12¼	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$20,50	Do., 10 lb do	17½
Miner's Lard Oil	1,50	Ham Sausage	10
Lard Oil, ₱ gal	$1,12	Cheese, per lb	17
Carbon Oil	11½	Miner's Lard Oil	85
Crude Petroleum	4,00	No. 1 Lard Oil	1,00

POTATOES—Peach Blows quotable at 75@80c ₱ bushel, on track by the carload, and 85@90 in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@15c; dressed Turkeys, 14@15c; live Chickens, 50@60c ₱ pair.

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The market for this class of stock opened a little tame, and while there was no material change in prices, as compared with last week, it dragged all the way through the run, while it was not quite up to that of last week, was not much, if any, below an average, but for some reason or other trade was unsatisfactory, and there were several cars shipped on east, including among others, five cars by Ensign Newton. Sellers may have calculated upon an advance, and if they did they were disappointed, but it appears to be generally conceded that prices were fully up to those of last week, receipts 2,907 head; quotable at 5¼@5¾; 11@12c lbs 5¾@6¼; 90@95 lbs, 5¾@6; 80@85 lbs, 5¼@5½; 70@75 lbs, 4¾@5. It is said that sheep are higher in the west relatively than cattle, and it follows, therefore if this is true, that there must be an advance at one end or a decline at the other.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Timothy seed was dull and nominal, there being no demand from any particular source. Prices were weak but not quotably lower. Quotable at $2,25@2,35 per pour to prime. Clover was in fair request, and holders in view of light offerings asked a shade higher prices, and were willing only to sell small lots at the advance. Sales were made at $6,85 for prime medium; mammoth about $7. Flax, $1,90@2. Hungarian was quiet, with sales at 80c for good. Millet was in fair demand, and prices were a shade firmer. Sold at 90c for prime, closed at the outside.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 6, 1875.

The market has been very firm and considerably excited this week, and, as compared with last week, there has been a sharp advance in prices; dispatches this P. M. quoted "United" at $1,71 bid, and $1,75 per barrel at wells, and immediate shipment at $1,80. The advance during the time in question was much greater than even the most sanguine had expected, and while there are those who contend that the rise was too rapid to be healthy, the indications at this writing are that the top has not been reached. There are various causes assigned for the advance, but the most important of these are the falling off in the production and the almost suspension of development; it is claimed that the production of 1874 did not equal that of 1873 by twenty-five per cent., and the number of new wells going down is very small, as compared with the corresponding time last year.

REFINED.

The refined market is also considerably excited, in sympathy with crude, and as compared with the early part of the week, prices have been advanced from 2¼ to 2½c ₱ gallon. Saturday evening 11¾c was bid for delivery on cars here; we heard of no quotations to-day, but it is probable that 12 cents could have been obtained, as there were sales reported in Philadelphia at 11¾; Antwerp has also advanced; our latest quotation on Friday was 29½ francs, and there will no doubt be a still further advance, after the dispatches from New York and Philadelphia, of yesterday and to-day, have been received there.

OIL BARRELS.

The market has been very quiet all week, with little or no change in prices; we are enqu

HOME NEWS.

Fresh Reading:

In another column Messrs. Sheldon & Co. make announcement of some new publications. The books referred to have been noticed in our reviews, and all of them are entertaining and very interesting. They are by some of the leading writers of the day, and are the ripest fruits of the genius of the authors. Theodore Tilton's "Tempest-Tossed," and Mrs. Edward's "Estelle" will be found especially absorbing.

An Inquiry.

An esteemed correspondent, Mr. John Sloan, writes us to make an inquiry. He desires to ascertain the exact address of Mr. Edward Cokain, who resides somewhere in Oregon or California, but has correspondents in Pittsburgh. The wife of Rev. G. W. Sloan, of Washington Territory, recently died, and expressed a desire on her deathbed that the children, six in number and all of tender age, be brought to Pennsylvania. Mr. Cokain was her brother, and information is sought concerning him, as a means of furthering his sister's wishes. If this paragraph should meet the eye of the correspondent of Mr. Cokain, a favor will be conferred upon the bereaved friends by leaving the address of the gentleman at this office.

AN ITALIAN KILLED.

A Fatality in North Fayette Township.

An inquest was held on the body of Kenezene Antoni, last Saturday, an Italian miner who worked at the Laurel Hill coal works of Messrs. W. P. Lord & Co., in North Fayette township. The deceased was employed at his work in the mine about nine o'clock on Friday night, when a mass of slate fell upon him crushing his head in a shocking manner and killing him almost instantly. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a single man, was twenty-six years of age and had been in this country about two years.

P. R. R. VS. COLUMBIA CONDUIT CO.

A Bill in Equity Filed and an Injunction Granted.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, on Saturday, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Columbia Conduit Company, and was argued before Judge Sterrett in Chambers by Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell, for the Railroad Company, and John Barton, Esq., contra.

After hearing the argument he Court granted a preliminay injunction restraining the Conduit Company from relaying their pipe at Power's Run until the case is finally decided. The Pennsylvania Company gave a bond in the sum of $1,000 to indemnify the Pipe Line Company against any loss.

BADLY BURNED.

A Little Colored Girl Almost Cremated.

A little colored girl, by the name of Washington, whose parents reside on Kennedy avenue, in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, was terribly burned at the family residence yesterday afternoon. The child, who is only about eight years old, was standing near a cook stove when her clothes caught fire, and her parents being absent, she ran up stairs, which was occupied by another family. Before the flames could be subdued she ran across the way into another house—the air fanning her burning clothes and aiding to make matters worse. After a short time the fire was put out, but not until the little girl was insensible. Dr. Johnston was called, who thought her recovery doubtful.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

A Crowd of Tramps Arrested at the Poor House.

Yesterday morning Major Phillips, of Allegheny, received word to the effect that a force of tramps had taken possession of the Allegheny Poor House and were carousing on to suit themselves. Officers Corvell, Smith and Geary were sent up to assist the steward in clearing the institution of the unwelcome visitors, and the party found they brought with them about twenty prisoners. Seven of them were sent to jail, and the balance were ordered to leave the city within twenty-four hours, which they promised to do. It is said they kept the steward and the crowd was seen making their way directly to this city in less than half an hour after they were released from custody.

BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

A Woman Knocked Down and Robbed.

On Friday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, a lady, whose name we were unable to learn, was passing up Grant street, near Seventh avenue, when two or three ruffians sprang out upon her and knocked her down, after which they robbed her of a pocket-book which contained a considerable sum of money. No policeman being near at hand, the robbers made their escape without being detected. The woman is said to have been shamefully beaten by her assailants, but managed to make her way home. It is somewhat surprising that there is not an effort made to give this district a little to these depredations, which might be frequent occurrence.

POLICE COMMITTEE AFFAIRS.

Additional Confirmations—A Point About Patriotism—After Increased Efficiency—Officer's Uniforms.

The Police Committee met on Saturday night and the following patrolmen were confirmed: Samuel Lusk, T. H. Boyden, A. J. Cochran, John Cronin, Wm. Sloan, Jo. H. Reese, Jos. Allen, W. F. McCarthy, Wm. Dunn, Wm. Fannan, John Maloney, James Knowland, Jas. Thomas and M. A. Davis. Before Mr. Davis, the last named person on the list, was confirmed, a member of the Committee remarked that he had heard a report to the effect that Mr. Davis had served in the rebel army, and that he had asserted he would go back again in the event of the breaking out of another war. If the assertion was correct, the member said he could not vote to confirm him. Mr. Davis being asked for an explanation, said he trusted he was speaking to men of sound common sense. He was a Union hound during the rebellion when men and boys alike were drafted into the service. He tried to get to the front, but was kept in the city to attend to the sick and wounded in person. He got away as soon as possible, and said he hoped he was as sound a Union man as any member of the Committee. He denied the truth of the statement ascribed to him and said no man had ever heard him utter such a sentiment. He was confirmed.

Mayor McCarthy, who was present, stated to the Committee that he had a plan for the more efficient management of the police force. There are now seventeen Lieutenants, and he proposed to make the number eighteen by promoting a patrolman, who should exercise the duties of a Lieutenant, but only receive a patrolman's pay. With this arrangement, which would neither increase the number of officers nor add to the expense, the Mayor said he could use the force to greater advantage. The Committee did not act on the proposition, but impliedly assented to it and the Mayor left.

On motion of Mr. Atterbury the confirmations of the appointments not yet reported upon was referred to a committee of three, with power to act.

Mr. Atterbury, chairman of the sub-committee on policemen's clothing, reported that its report, stating that it had adopted the metropolitan uniform as the style to be worn by the police the coming season.

Mr. Braun moved that the committee be authorized to advertise for proposals to furnish the material and make up the uniforms. After a long discussion the motion was carried.

The resolutions regarding the death of Mayor Blackmore, which are given in another column, were adopted after which the committee adjourned.

FINED AND IMPRISONED.

Dr. Hunter Fined Two Hundred Dollars and Sent to the Work House for Ten Months.

It will be remembered by our readers that a few months ago a difficulty took place between Drs. Hunter and Floyd, who had their offices in the same building on Sixth avenue, in this city. The trouble seemed to have been brought about by the two sons of Esculapius coming to blows, when Dr. Hunter discharged a pistol at Dr. Floyd, the ball grazing the latter's head and lodging in the ceiling in the hall where they were standing. Litigation followed and cross suits were begun before different aldermen, and the cases were carried to the Quarter Sessions Court for final settlement, when Dr. Floyd was acquitted. Dr. Hunter was not so fortunate, as he was tried on a charge of felonious assault and battery, and convicted of simple assault. A motion in arrestof judgement was made by Mr. Swarzwelder, who maintained that Dr. Hunter, having been indicted for felony, could not be convicted of simple assault. The question was recently argued before a full bench and decided adversely to Dr. Hunter—Judge Collier dissenting from the view taken by Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

On last Saturday morning, Dr. Hunter was called up for sentence before Judge Sterrett—his case having been tried before that officer. Before passing the sentence, Mr. Marshall made a few remarks in favor of his client, when Dr. Hunter was asked if he had anything to say, when he replied: "I solemnly assure you that I thought my wife was in danger from that man, and fired for the purpose of deterring him from injuring either of us. I assure you I had no idea of assaulting that man when I went out to put up my sign."

During his remarks the Dr. was much affected, and the closest attention was given while he was talking. At the close of his speech Judge Sterrett reminded the prisoner that the jury had acquitted him of any felonious intent; but, he added, they would in his opinion, have been justified by the evidence in returning a verdict of felonious assault. The Judge then pronounced the sentence of the Court, which was that the prisoner should pay a fine of two hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Work House for a period of ten months.

The crowd seemed somewhat surprized at the severity of the sentence as they were hardly prepared for it. The prisoner, after a short consultation with his counsel, was led to the jail by one of the tipstaves to await his removal to the workhouse.

The case will, in all probability be taken before the Supreme Court, but it is thought before a decision can be obtained from that tribunal, the Dr. will have served out the greater part of his sentence.

The sentence of Mrs. Hunter was postponed on account of her being ill, and unable to be present in the Court room.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Hon. James Blackmore on Saturday Evening—A Brief Sketch of his Life—Funeral on Wednesday Morning—Resolutions of Condolence—Order to the Police.

After a tedious and protracted illness, extending through a period of several months, Hon. James Blackmore, late Chief Magistrate of this city, died on Saturday evening, at a quarter past five o'clock, at his residence No. 168 Wylie avenue. His death was not at all unexpected by the community, but notwithstanding that fact the news of the sad occurrence carried regret to many hearts and called forth numberless expressions of sincere sorrow. He was ever personally held in esteem, and honored as one of the leading men of our city, honest, upright and fair in all transactions, of whatever nature, with his fellow men. His errors were of the head, not of the heart, and in administering the affairs of the city he always lent a willing ear to the behests of mercy. Deceased was eminently a self-made man, and all he had of this world's goods, the priceless wealth of a good name, and whatever of fame clings to it, he owed to his own exertions. He was born on the second of February, 1821, in the adjoining county of Washington. His father was the late Thomas Blackmore, who filled the position of Treasurer of this county from 1855 to 1858. His grandfather was one of the early settlers of Maryland, and a Colonel in the Revolutionary army. The earlier years of the deceased, until he was eleven years of age, were spent on his father's farm. All the education he received was the limited instruction imparted in the district schools of his boyhood. What he learned after his eleventh year, he gained in his contact with the world. He worked with his father on Brown's pike until he was seventeen years of age, at which time the latter removed to Birmingham and commenced the lumber business, at which deceased worked until about 1843, when he left his father and started in the same business in the same borough for himself, and subsequently transferred it to South Pittsburgh. He continued in the lumber trade about seventeen years. He was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah J. Ewart, daughter of Jacob Ewart, who survives him. In 1855 he removed from South Pittsburgh to this city, and the same year went into the County Treasurer's office, under his father's administration, remaining there during his father's term. He then went into the coal business, which he carried on from that time up until the commencement of his recent financial troubles and the failure of his health, being in partnership with Wm. Nelson since 1865. During these years he was also connected with the river interests in the capacity of a part owner in several towboats. He, with his cousin, Captain James A. Blackmore, Wm. McKee, James Gordon and C. Matthews, owned the old Daniel Boone, which was torn down and the machinery transferred to a new towboat, the Coal Hill. The Lysle brothers afterward became associated with him in the ownership of the Coal Hill. With Captain James A. Blackmore, J. B. Sneathen and others, he built the Free Trader, which was sold in 1868 or 1869, after which time he had no connection with the river interests, except in the capacity of a coal merchant. In 1869 he was chosen president of the Merchants' Bank, which position his official duties as Mayor compelled him to resign. He was a life-long Democrat, and was often the candidate of his party for positions of honor and trust. At the expiration of his father's term as County Treasurer he was a candidate for the same office, and during the war was an aspirant for the honors of the Sheriffalty. In 1865 he was a candidate for Mayor of the city, being defeated by Wm. C. McCarthy, the present incumbent, by just fifty votes. In 1867, at the close of the term of Mr. McCarthy, he again ran for Mayor, and was successful, obtaining a majority of 2,371 over John W. Bickell, the Republican candidate. He was elected for two years, but his term was shortened about nine months by the passage of the consolidation act. A third time he was a candidate, but was defeated by Jared M. Brush. During this contest his inclination to leniency in the disposition of prisoners brought him into play as an effective argument. His fourth candidacy for the Mayoralty was in 1871, at the close of Mayor Brush's term, and a second time he was elected, defeating his opponent, Benjamin Lehman, of the Republican nominee, and receiving a majority of 1,336. This campaign proved to be intensely exciting, and the devices and dodges of which it was so prolific are still warm in the memory. This term, which was for two years, only ended on the first of this month. During more than a year of the latter part of it he was altogether incapacitated by sickness from transacting the duties of the position. Naturally indefatigable in all health, these duties imply things to unnerve him and render his position an unpleasant one. His financial embarrassments conspired largely to lay him on a bed of sickness, and when he was finally prostrated by the administration of the affairs of the office, demoralization commenced and continued until the advent of the new Mayor. His illness commenced in December, 1873, and came upon him first in the shape of a bronchial affection, which finally settled upon his lungs, reducing him to a perfect skeleton, and finally causing his death. During the summer he recovered sufficient to be able to take a trip to the seashore, in the hope of restoring his health, but on the return spent a week in Cape May in company with Mayor Brush, and for the time being appeared much improved. It was but temporary, however, and after spending a few days at home in office, he was again compelled to take his bed. The cold weather setting in he was out of the house but once thereafter. This was in November last, when he appeared in court for an hour or so as a witness in a civil suit. He continued to grow worse during the last two weeks, and about midnight on Friday it was evident that dissolution was fast approaching. He sank rapidly and died shortly after four o'clock on Saturday evening, surrounded by with him save the members of his family. He was conscious almost to the very moment life left him, and spoke about a minute before he died. His death was perfectly painless. He leaves a wife and family, consisting of four sons and and one daughter, all grown, two brothers and a sister and two step-brothers. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, and the remains will probably be interred in the Allegheny Cemetery. Deceased was a member of Lodge No. 45, A. Y. M., of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, and also a member and member of the Duquesne Greys. All these organizations will probably attend the funeral.

At the meeting of the Police Committee on Saturday night the following, and the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Frank Quigg were also adopted by the Board.

"The insurance men of the city have organized an Insurance Men's base ball club for active service next season. The members are as follows: Geo. Irwin, Keystone of the Enterprise, W. C. Herbold, J. G. Bergstresser, Robert Amoon, Major McCandless, and Messrs. Edwards, Benswanger, Campbell, Butler and Bailey. These gentlemen will all have their Fire Insurers, and the object of the organization is said to be the introduction of a new feature in the insurance business, viz.: that of taking risks against flying balls and bats. A good many accidents in base ball playing occur every year and insurance agents are shrewdly going to take advantage of the fact.

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire occurred near the corner of Fifth avenue and High street caused by an explosion of gas in the cellar. It was found that there was a leak in one of the pipes and Mr. Thomas Harrington, of the firm of Harrington & Mowry, was descending the stairway with a lighted candle when the gas ignited and exploded with a loud report, setting fire to the building. An alarm was struck from box 36, and though the engines arrived promptly, the interior of the building was entirely destroyed. J. G. Hoban's house and sign painter, occupied the lower story of the building, while the remainder was held as a dwelling by Mrs. Conghman. The loss will reach about $200 or $300. Mr. Harrington sustained slight injuries about the face and hands. He was conveyed to McGann's drug store, where medical aid was summoned.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Councils meet this afternoon.

....The Republican primary meeting, in the Eighth ward, will be held to-morrow.

....Ten per cent. of the stock subscribed to the Waynesburg and Washington Narrow Guage Railroad has been paid into the treasury.

....Mrs. Thomas Morley, who lived near East Liberty, died on Wednesday last of destitution. She was buried at the expense of some of her neighbors.

....The heaters in City Hall are a great attraction to homeless men these cold days and nights. They hang around them very lovingly and depart regretfully.

....A meeting of the Mt. Oliver Hook and Ladder Company will be held to-day to organize a joint stock company, and to discuss the question of building a new house.

....The members of Co. "G," Duquesne Greys, held a meeting on Saturday and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of their late comrade Lieutenant, J. Frank Quigg.

....Mayor McCarthy proposes having the firemen sworn in for police duty, so that they can be called upon in case of an emergency. The Mayor proposes and the Fire Commission disposes.

....On Friday night the mines of Dickson, Stewart & Co., at Swissvale, were entered and all the tools that could be found destroyed. Acts of lawlessness in that vicinity are becoming quite frequent.

....Of the two hundred and seven policemen now on duty in the city, one hundred and twenty-two belonged to the old force and eighty-five are new men. Some of the old patrolmen are also on the sub-list.

....The Police Clothing Committee met on Saturday afternoon and re-adopted the uniform now in use in the city. It was decided to advertise for proposals for uniforms for the newly appointed policemen.

....An unsuccessful attempt was made to burglarize the trimming store of Anton Yaeger, at No. 629 Penn avenue, on Friday night. The thieves were discovered before they had effected an entrance, and decamped.

....The meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the purpose of aiding the starving people of Nebraska and Kansas, will be held this morning at Germania Hall, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

....Michael Dean, agent of the Humane Society, arrested B. Garland, on Saturday, for cruelly whipping a team of mules on Sixth street. The defendant was taken before Alderman Anderson and fined ten dollars and costs.

....The High School Committee met on Saturday, received the report of Prof. B. C. Jillson, ordered the payment of a few bills, and adopted a resolution giving the use of the High School hall to the Phi Kappa Society.

....A family by the name of Burns, on the South Side, has been receiving the attention of the Committee for the Relief of the Poor for a few days past, being in a destitute condition. They came to this place from Clarion county.

....Alderman Thomas, of the Sixth ward, intends forwarding his resignation to the Governor in order to give the latter ample time for the selection at the coming election. He will be a candidate for the position, any reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

....A boiler explosion took place in the rear of Simon Banstiers slaughter house at the head of Twenty-first street, South Side, on Friday about twelve o'clock, but fortunately no one was wasseriously injured. Messrs Banstiers and Frye received a few slight scalds from the escaping steam.

....A slight fire occurred in the new mill of Messrs. Hussey & Wells on Saturday night, shortly before twelve o'clock. An alarm was struck from box 61, corner of Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, and the department was promptly on hand. The damage done was inconsiderable.

....On account of Mr. Sutton, one of the leading consel for the complainants, not being prepared, the argument on the rising main cases, which was to have been heard in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 last Saturday, was deferred until next Friday morning at ten o'clock, when it will take place before a full bench.

....A suggestion for a writ of *quo warranto* was heard in the Common Pleas Court No 1, on Saturday, by Charles Ott on August Ammon and Jenkin Jones, to show by what authority they each exercise the office of School Director in the Twenty-first ward. A rule to show cause was granted, which was made returnable on the 13th inst.

....The Board of Prison Inspectors meet on Saturday morning, when the Committee appointed to report as to the effect made to divert the income from the County Treasury, determined to take no action on the subject at present, not having sufficient information in regard to the matter in question. Bills to the amount of $833.13 were approved.

....Those who wish to enjoy an hour of genuine fun should attend the Masquerade Ball, to be given by the Allegheny City Gymnastic Club this evening, at German Masonic Hall, corner of Washington and Madison avenues, Allegheny. Toergis to assist youth and pleasure in chasing the glowing hours with flying feet, in the mazes of the waltz and cotillion.

....Suit was instituted before Mayor McCarthy, on Saturday, by Alphonse Loffel who charged Jno. Denning with burglary in having entered his house on Spring alley, near Twentieth street, on the 24th ult., and carrying off a number of articles that did not belong to him. The accused is now in the Work house, but at the expiration of his term will be arrested and will be brought before the Mayor for a hearing.

....On Saturday afternoon, the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., took four cars of brushwood and rubbish to Bowers run, and piled it up in the run underneath the culvert and bridge which the railroad runs. This will, of course, prevent the pipe company from re-laying their pipe through Bowers run, though it is said it will seriously impede the flow of water there is a rise in the river, as the water will overflow and run over the track.

....The Pittsburgh Barge Club met on Saturday night and elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, Alex. Minich; Vice President, W. B. Brown, Jr.; Treasurer, W. D. Wilkins; Secretary, Fred. Rinehart; Membership Committee, Messrs. T. P. Bay, J. A. Chambers, Samuel Bailey; Boat House Committee, W. D. Wilkins, Jr., and Jno. F. McKnight; Finance Committee, Messrs. W. G. McCandless, J. A. Hutchison, Jr., H. D. McKnight; Coxswain, Samuel Bailey. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Frank Quigg were also adopted by the Board.

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PERSONAL.

***Mrs. Sarah Carroll, mother of D. W. C. Carroll, Esq., died last night at eleven o'clock.

***Dr. W. H. McKelvy was re-elected Jail Physician, by the County Prison Board on Saturday morning.

***Mr. David Aiken was relieved of seventy dollars last week in New York, on a Debrosses street car.

***Chief Engineer White requests all ex-policeman to at once return all fire alarm keys in their possession.

***Prof. Durling, of the High school, will lecture on "The Egg" this evening in the Presbyterian church on Mt. Washington.

***Mayor McCarthy was present at the meeting of the County Prison Board on Saturday, and was warmly congratulated by the judges and other members of the board, as one of the jubilees.

***Mr. E. Wilson, who severed his connection with the *Leader* on Saturday, was presented by his office associates with a very pretty opera glass, of heavy calibre, ingeniously arranged for marine service, field observations and theatrical use.

***Yost Ruch, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of this city, died on Saturday at Soho. He had for many years lived a life of seclusion and retirement. Fifty-two acres of valuable land, situated between Center avenue and Fifth avenue extension, are comprised among his possessions.

***Our friend Mr. John Rebman has just been made the recipient of a fresh testimonial of esteem, from his friends in the Independent Order of Redmen, of which he is a Past Great Grand Sachem—the only one in Western Pennsylvania, we believe. The gift is a very handsome regalia, suitable for his office, and is said to be the richest specimen of that kind of work ever seen in the State. It was manufactured by Mr. Thomas K. Donnelly, of Germantown, Pa. Such a token of esteem at[illegible] a marked degree, the great popularity of Mr. Rebman—a popularity of which he is eminently deserving.

"GENERAL INDEX TO THE DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA."

This is the ninth volume, completing the set of neatly bound volumes of the debates of the Convention, kindly furnished us by Hon. Thomas Ewing, one of its most efficient and talented members.

Nic Nac Cream Biscuit is the latest novelty in the Cracker and Biscuit line. Sold by all grocers. Made by Marion & Co. 91 and 93 Liberty street. MTH.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Sea of Ice" was presented here last season, during the engagement of Miss Thompson, but not with the splendid scenic effects with which it will be produced to-night. The management of the Opera House have for some time back been making preparations to have this play brought out in unsurpassed style; the closest attention has been given to the most minute details and the public may expect a spectacular display that has not been attempted before this season. In addition to the beauty of the scenery, which will of itself be a rare treat, are the facts that the drama is a very fine one, there being about it nothing unnatural, and that the principal characters, *Orgista* and *Carlos*, will be personated by Miss Thompson and Mr. Morrison. "The Sea of Ice" will afford rich enjoyment to all who may see it.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

Haverly Minstrels commence a season of four nights at this place of amusement on Wednesday evening. The house will be comfortably heated every night, so that the entertainment can be enjoyed with comfort. Concerning this troupe the Washington (D. C.) *Chronicle* says: "The corps of Ethiopian artists now performing at Ford's are nightly attracting large and wonderfully pleased audiences. The specialties by Morris, Primrose and West, Hall and Barlow, Wilson, Freeth, the Welling brothers, are fresh and mirth-provoking to the last degree. All who enjoy natural fun will not miss this opportunity to see one of the best organized bands in existence—a band containing some names without peers in the profession."

The Gilmore Concert.

On Friday evening next Gilmore's celebrated band will give one of their enjoyable concerts at Library Hall. This organization recently gave two performances in Boston, and in referring to them the *Traveler*, of that city, under date of Feb. 1st, says: "Since our last issue, Gilmore's 22d Regt. Band of New York, has given two admirable and thoroughly enjoyable concerts in this city—at Tremont Temple on Saturday afternoon and the Boston Theater last night. A good audience attended the former and a grand audience the latter performance. We do not need to enter into details of the concerts. The band is so perfectly organized, and for an American corps, its members are so completely in sympathy one with another, that the performances of the organization leave little to be desired in the matter of the finish of execution. We have never attended concerts of this class higher in tone and more worthy of warmest encomiums. The soloists of the band are all artists of the highest merit, and Mr. Gilmore has brought the body of players into a thoroughly artistic union. At Saturday night's concert two overtures by Weber were superbly played, a Wagner number was grandly interpreted, and the other pieces were equally deserving of nothing but praise. At last night's concert the two Wagner numbers and the overture to "William Tell" by Rossini, were nobly given, and a third number was finely performed as we have ever heard it, and with a spirit almost incomparable. Miss Emma Thursby, the vocalist of the concert, was found to be possessed of a very beautiful voice, well trained and refined in quality and under excellent cultivation. At last night's concert the artist gave with much taste, "With Verdure Clad," from Haydn's "Creation," in response to an encore sang with expression and feeling, Abt's "Verlegenheit" ("Embarrassment"). The Prooh "Air and Variations," and the Rode "Air and Variations," showed the lady to be a thorough artist. Mr. Arbuckle and Mr. Lefebre gave with finished ability and the highest skill solos for the saxophone. Mr. Arbuckle was received as a warm old friend by both audiences, and performed with his exquisite finish and taste several cornet solos. Mr. Reeves and others gave excellent obligati, and solos in concerted pieces. The band is is to give concerts *en route* for Louisville, and we can promise to those who may attend one of the most delightful entertainments of the season."—The sale of seats commences this morning at Hale's music store on Smithfield street.

Concerning Husbands."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the most popular lecturess of the day, and lastly so too, will discourse to-morrow evening at Library Hall, "Concerning Husbands." Mrs. Livermore is one of the most graceful, as well as one of the most eloquent speakers of the Lyceum boards, and in matter and manner her lectures are always entertaining and instructive. Of course there will be a large audience present to-morrow, for a very lambly will want to see himself as others see him, and other folks who are not included in the category will take an interest in learning something of that much abused and unfortunate class of the community who are borne down with the weight of the yoke matrimonial. The lecture in all probability will be one of the best in the course, as Mrs. Livermore never fails below a first-class rank.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MISS CLARA MARION JESSE ROUSBY is the name.

CLARA MORRIS is sick in San Francisco, with neuralgia.

IT is said that Wachtel will come to this country in the fall.

MR. AND MRS. HARRY SEFTON sailed for Europe on Saturday in the steamship City of Brooklyn.

KATIE PUTNAM was recently married at Selma, Ala., to Mr. Sullivan, the leading man of her dramatic company.

A WESTERN paper says De Murska takes difficult passages "as a thoroughbred goes at a five-barred gate, taking them smoothly and accurately, and sweeping out on the level ground beyond with the rush of a hurricane."

GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band has been secured to play at the Library Concert at Louisville, Kentucky, on February 25. They will give concerts at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other places before arriving at Louisville. It is said that the band receives $15,000 and have the expenses of the tour paid.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has begun a season of English Opera at the New York Academy of Music. The critics of the papers suggest to Miss Kellogg that with a company so capable and well drilled as hers, she could do far better in English operas, instead of translations of Italian works, the company's performance of which, they intimate, suffers in comparison with the Strakosch Italian Troupe. Miss Kellogg's parent with his songs, Mrs. Strakosch's engulfing has been of no value as a singer for years, though a good actor, but the company will be seriously lamed in losing Zelda Seguin, the charming and delicious lyric contralto.

A REPORTER of one of the smaller journals of Paris asked the manager of a theatre to give him two seats for a certain performance. The manager refused, and the journalist said to him: "Your refusal will cost you 600 francs." Six months later after the paper praised the theatre in this wise: "Monsieur X. is a magnificent director. He has a good company, and his entertainments are excellent. His management is intelligent. He knows what the people of Paris want. What a pity it is that the staircases of the theatre are of wood. If fire should break out the audience would have little chance of escape." The result of this was that the manager was compelled to build an iron staircase which cost him 50,000 francs.

THE New York *Times* feels compelled to remind Mr. Morton, whose comedy, entitled "Woman of the Day," was produced at Daly's last night, that "gentlemen do not ask permission of their mother-in-law when they wish to embrace their wives; that Judges and physicians, ripe in years, do not usually divest themselves of their coats and put their feet on drawing room tables; that a gentlemen who moves in polite society does not secrete himself in the dwelling of the lady he seeks to marry, and proclaim that he has dishonored her, with intent to present her fashionable mother-in-law; that he must be alive to the fact that duels are not matters of course at Saratoga, or anywhere else on this side of the Atlantic."

THE following are the gross receipts of the first five nights of Mr. Goodall's principal plays: "Colleen Bawn," $33,000; "Streets of London," $36,500; "Arrah-na-Pogue," $41,500; "After Dark," $53,500; "Led Astray," $51,700; "Shaughraun,"

COUNTY BALANCE SHEET.

The Returns for the Month of January.

The balance sheet of the county offices for the month of January, as prepared by Controller Warner, is as follows:

SHERIFF'S.

Revenue	$2,953 57
Expenses	1,771 44
Balance to county	$1,182 13

PROTHONOTARY.

Revenue	$2,676 10
Expenses	1,565 00
Balance to county	$1,111 10

RECORDER.

Revenue	$1,596 75
Expenses	1,138 33
Balance to county	458 42

REGISTER.

Revenue	$ 415 65
Expenses	415 65

CLERK OF COURTS.

Revenue	$ 461 67
Expenses	475 00
Loss to county	13 37

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Revenue	$ 244 85
Expenses	244 85

CORONER.

Revenue	326 95
Expenses	166 66
Loss to county	$ 59 71

TOTAL GAIN.

Sheriff's office	$1,182 13
Prothonotary's office	1,111 10
Recorder's office	458 42
Total	$2,751 65
Loss in Coroner's office	$59 71
Loss in Clerk of Courts	15 37
	53 04
Net gain	$2,698 61

No returns were made from the District Attorney's office.

Table Linens, Quilts, &c.,

Just opened. Very cheap.

J. B. HEARD & Co.,

MWF. 52 Sixth St.

Franklin Savings Bank.

Deposits of *one dollar* and upwards received at the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny. MWF

WEATHER STRIPS

At THOMPSON & Co's, 84 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEE DINGS.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

In the matter of E. K. Kenney et al. vs. George W. Kenney, of Parker City, on certified petition, and accompanying depositions presented, an order to show cause was made returnable on the 19th inst.

In the case of John G. Eppler, bankrupt, of Armstrong county, on petition for injunction, and on motion of solicitors for bankrupt, with proof of service of motion, presented, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 12th inst., and in the meantime restraining Maher, Bell & Co., Wm. Bowman and George Albree, Son & Co., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

In the matter of George W. Rockwell, bankrupt, of Erie county, on motion of George Shiras Sr., Esq., the Clerk was ordered to pay out of the fund of the Registry of the Court, the sum of $3,005 95 debt and cost, as allowed S. V. Johnson, by a decree of Court.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Julius A. Richter was granted permission, on application filed, to adopt August Marker.

Josephine Maria Schonlau filed a petition for the benefit of the act of Assembly, securing to married women their separate earnings.

William McCarty was appointed Judge of Elections in the First precinct of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh.

William G. McKain was appointed Inspector of Elections in the Second district of the Thirty-second ward, *vice* J. T. Bingham, resigned.

Trial List for To-day.

Rafferty, President, &c., vs. Speer & Co.
Lane & Bro. vs. Hacke (2).
Boatmans' F. and M. Ins. Co. vs. Finney et al.
Jarvis & Becker vs. Barr et al.
Ward, assignee, vs. Little, Jr.
Pollock vs. Moyer.
Christie vs. Hodgetts et al.
Barrett vs Dunn et al.
McIntyre vs. Badger.
Kelly et al. vs. O'Hara et ux.
Harrison vs. Lowry et al.
Porter vs. McKee & Son.
Weldon & Kelley vs. O'Hara et ux.
Leech vs. Cont. Pass. R. W. Co.
Lyttle vs. Olmstead.
Hagerman vs. Steiner.
McGrew & Co. vs. Barr.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

The jury is out in the case of Peterson and wife vs. the city of Pittsburgh, previously mentioned.

The jury is also out in the case of Shafer vs. Morningstar et al.

Trial List for To-day.

Patterson vs. Ben. Franklin Ins. Co.
Patterson for use vs. Same.
Haverly vs. Kelly.
Snowden & Kemp vs. Hill.
Hamilton Hall Co. vs. Holmes.
Earles vs. Rohen.
McKee vs. Jeffrey.
Christy vs. Schroeder.
Sinnott vs. Mullin.
Gilltrop vs. Krouse.
Kennedy vs. Henry.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Collier.*)

John Mahaffey, indicted for felonious assault and battery, and convicted of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Martin Dougherty, was sentenced to the Work House for eighteen months.

Jos. Warsaw, for formation and bastardy, plead guilty, and Lena Siler, received the sentence customary in such cases.

Frederick Rinehart was sentenced sixty days to the Work House for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, charged by Bridget Feeley.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Steph. L. Ernest (13). J. Robinson et al.,
Frank Renn (2). Catharine Heilberg,
Patrick M. Keefrey, Eliza J. Bollot,
James Lacey, Chas. Diebold,
Henry Mess et al., Daniel Buss,
Frank Hohl, John Gattenger.
John Anderson,
Louis Miller, (8).

CANDIDATES SUGGESTED.

Nominating Tickets for the Primary Election—The Democratic City Convention.

Since our last issue suggestion meetings have been held by both political parties, in several wards of the city, and the following candidates suggested:

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—REPUBLICAN.

Select Council—A. D. Clark, M. M. Felker.
Common Council—M. M. Felker, E. Rohrkaste, Board of Revision—E. Rohrkaste, C. J. V. Pitts, A. C. Jarrett.
Alderman—R. D. Mercer. School Directors, 2 to elect—John Jordan, John Sankey, John Shook, C. J. V. Pitts, J. M. Thomas, Jacob Gue. County Assessor—R. J. Speelman, James W. Hughes, James A. McMillen. Constable—Joseph B. Hughes. Assessor—James W. Hughes. Unexpired term—Joseph B. Chambers, James W. Hughes. Judge of Elections—First precinct, James Fitzpatrick, Charles J. Stolzenbugh, Nicholas Carey. Inspector of Elections—First precinct, Clinton Falkner. Third precinct, John P. Hanna, Nicholas Allebrand. Inspector of Elections—First precinct, Henry Baker, Rudolph Schmorenberg, Isaac Banks, Herman Gaul. Second precinct, Thomas Bracy, R. D. Bracy. Assessor—First precinct, Henry Schafer, A. C. Jarrett. Second precinct, R. J. Speelman. Third precinct, J. Albert Porter.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD—CITIZEN'S TICKET.

Select Council—J. P. Vierheller, Common Council—Albert Grahan; Alderman—David Robinson; School Directors—Wm. N. Erwin, James McBride; Judge of Election—1st precinct, John Gall; 2d precinct, N. Bahnfleth; Inspector of Election—1st precinct, J. Swenser, Jefferson Richardson; 2d precinct, J. P. McKee, John Casenberge; Board of Revision—John Mahard; Assessor—John Rogers; Assistant Assessor—A. L. Jones; Constable—Thos. Gall.

ALLEGHENY THIRD WARD—REPUBLICAN